THE DAILY GAZETTE:
PUBLISHED BY
KING, REED & CO.,
Corner Sixth Ave. and Smithfield St.
JOSIAH KING, R. P. REED,
T. P. MORETON, M. M. LONG,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.
TERMS OF THE DAILY:
By mail, per year $10.00

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

VOL. LXXXVI.---NO. 57. PITTSBURGH, THURSDAY, MARCH 9, 1871. FIFTEEN CENTS PER WEEK.

THE WEEKLY GAZETTE
IS THE BEST AND CHEAPEST
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Single subscribers ..... $1.50.
Clubs of five ..... 7.25.
Clubs of ten ..... 14.00.
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FIRST EDITION.

MIDNIGHT.

STATE CAPITAL.

Fee Bill Compromise!

APPORTIONMENT BILL.

Pittsburgh Water Works.

PARK COMMISSIONERS.

A Lively Discussion

(Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

HARRISBURG, March 8, 1871.

THE SALARY BILL COMPROMISE.

The Conference Committee on the Allegheny county Salary bill at 12 o'clock last night came to a compromise, by intermingling Mr. White's and the lawyers' bill, retaining the salary features, the payment of costs in advance, and incorporating the fees adopted by the Lawyers' Association. They modified the printing section, making it more stringent on Printers. They strike out the County Commissioners' salaries. The bill goes into operation on the 1st of July next, and affects only the present officers elected last fall.

SENATE.

Mr. GRAHAM called up the House bill authorizing the Pittsburgh Gas Company to sell its old real estate. Passed.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. ANDERSON: An act repealing the *per capita* school tax in Belleview, Allegheny

A supplement for the Ormsby Bridge Company, allowing the hire of the bridge to railways.

By Mr. GRAHAM: Authorizing the Park Commissioners of Allegheny to lay out and grade and construct Western avenue, beginning at the Western line of Allegheny city, extending to Killuck township, thence to Dixmont.

Authorizing a special tax in Sharpsburg for the building of a lock-up.

Authorizing the Chartiers Cemetery Company to purchase additional land.

THE APPORTIONMENT BILL

was again placed under consideration.

Mr. DAVIS introduced an amendment giving Allegheny, outside of Pittsburgh, four representatives, and dividing Pittsburgh as follows: Third, Fifth, Twelfth, Thirteenth, Fifteenth, Sixteenth and Twentieth Wards one member; First, Second, Fourth, Sixth, Seventh and Eighth Wards one member; Eleventh, Fourteenth, Seventeenth, Eighteenth, Nineteenth, Twenty-first, Twenty-second and Twenty-third Wards one member. Carried by Democratic votes.

Mr. HUTAN introduced an amendment breaking Huntingdon into a double district, taking one Senator from that district and giving it to Luzerne, in 1872; taking one from Lancaster in 1872 and giving it to Allegheny; giving Montgomery one in 1872. This would make the Senate seventeen Republican to sixteen Democratic. In the House he gave Allegheny eight, Lancaster four, Luzerne four, Beaver and Washington three, Indiana and Jefferson two, Philadelphia eighteen, making a House of forty-four Republican to forty-six Democratic members.

Pending the discussion, an adjournment was made till three o'clock.

PITTSBURGH WATER WORKS.

In the House Mr. KERR introduced a bill for the extension of the water works at Pittsburgh, allowing the Councils to purchase as much additional land as may be necessary. Laid on the table.

A LIVELY DISCUSSION.

Afternoon—The apportionment bill was resumed. Mr. Rutans' amendment, proposed this morning, was under discussion, including the following Senatorial changes not reported: Perry is added to Dauphin, Centre is added to Clearfield, Somerset is added to the incoming District, Indiana to Westmoreland and Jefferson to form the 24th District, Greene and Fayette the 26th District, Beaver and Washington the 27th, Mercer, Lawrence, Butler and Armstrong the 28th, Crawford, Venango and Clarion the 29th, and Erie, Warren and Forest the 30th. This amendment was defeated.

Mr. WHITE, in a long speech, intimated that the Republicans of the House must ultimately reject this bill. He pronounced Mr. Wallace's connection with the First District election and this bill questionable. Mr. Wallace, he said, wanted the United States Senatorship two years hence.

Mr. WALLACE replied, manifesting much feeling, and characterizing Mr. White's speech as a vile personal attack, unworthy of a gentleman or Senator; that this bill was framed in his interest he emphatically denied.

Mr. FINDLAY charged Mr. White with wanting to be governed. The bill passed finally. The Democrats voting aye, Republicans no.

The Bituminous Coal Mining Bill was opposed by Messrs. Olmstead, Buckalew, Purman and Delamater, as unnecessary.

Messrs. Petrikin, Turner and Mumma defended the bill.

Mr. TURNER had an amendment incorporated giving bituminous miners four months to make second openings.

Mr. OLMSTEAD had the compensation of examiners reduced from five to three dollars per day.

Mr. DELAMATER moved the exemption of Crawford from the provisions of the bill.

Mr. PURMAN moved the exemption of Greene, Fayette and Westmoreland counties.

Mr. FINDLEY moved the exemption of Somerset.

Mr. ANDERSON moved the exemption of Allegheny.

All these amendments were defeated and the bill passed to the second reading.

ALBANY N. Y.

A Physician Murders His Wife while He is in his Cataleptic—The Express Robbers Trial.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

ALBANY, March 6.—A terrible tragedy occurred here this morning at the residence of Dr. Samuel P. Van Hoozen, on Madison Avenue. The Doctor who is intemperate in his habits, had angry words with his wife, and seizing an iron griddle struck her with it on the back of the head, crushing in the skull and causing her death almost instantaneously. The circumstance becoming known to the neighbors, the police were sent for and the Doctor was taken into custody. The event has caused great sadness among the acquaintances of the family by whom the Doctor and his wife are highly esteemed. The Doctor is subject to labor under an attack of delerium tremens at the time. When taken into custody he was asked why he had done it. "I had to save my own life." They were after me.

The testimony for the defence was commenced in the Fliken's case, to-day, and consisted chiefly in evidence establishing the bonesty and good character of the prisoner. Among Richardson testified that he was in the store at the time the pistol was purchased, and stated that he was satisfied the man making the purchase was not Fliken's as he had known Fliken's for a long time and was certain it was not him. John Clarke testified that he was in the store the same day, day before the robbery, but could not say positively what day that was, and saw Richardson when the pistol was bought. Several others testified that they had paid Fliken's for bread in large amounts in fractional notes. This evidence was given to account for his having a large amount of this kind of currency on his person when arrested.

BOSTON.

A Pennsylvanian Elected President of the U. P. R. R.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

BOSTON, March 8.—Thomas A. Scott, in accepting the Presidency of the Union Pacific Railroad, delivered an address, in which he said: "As a condition precedent to accepting the position, I make the following:

First—All unsettled contracts for the construction and equipment of the road should be adjusted and paid. Second—That all the floating debts of the Company should be provided for, as it matures by actual sales and assets in hand applicable to that purpose. Both these conditions having been complied with and satisfactory balance in cash and assets remaining in the Treasury to provide for contingent wants, I accept the position."

HAVANA.

Dominican Matters.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

HAVANA, March 7.—Late advices from St. Thomas state that the editor of the St. Thomas *Tidende* having been prosecuted by the government for printing a Dominican proclamation, is suing the Dominican Minister for fines their country of liberty, who is

SELLING THEIR FATHERLAND

like merchandize, the merchants and principal inhabitants of the place have presented the editor with an address of sympathy, in which they say that the prosecution is an attempt to shackle the liberty of an independent press.

NEW YORK CITY.

Jersey City Water Works—Dispatches to San Domingo—Mr. Bergh on Swill Milk—Washington Dispatches on the Claims Commission—The Nathan Murder—Fishery Question, &c., &c.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, March 8, 1871.

THE CLAIMS COMMISSION.

Washington dispatches state that the Joint Claims Commission will proceed with its session at eleven o'clock to-day. No length has been fixed for their daily sessions, yet as there is a general desire on the part of the members, they will probably make the most of their time. An agreement has been made that their proceedings and decisions shall be kept

ENTIRELY SECRET

until finally shaped and sent to the Senate for ratification. It may, however, be safely asserted that a comparison of views has thus far disclosed no insurmountable obstacles to the settlement of the questions at issue, and the members now feel more sanguine of success than before the meetings began. It is impossible to say yet how much time the negotiations will occupy, but one of the Commissioners predicted today that their work would be completed by the middle of April. If the Senate should not then be in session, then the President will call it together for the purpose of acting on the result of the Commission's labors. The Commission is now engaged in considering the

FISHERIES QUESTION,

and there is no doubt but that this matter will be adjusted by allowing Americans to fish in all the Canadian waters; irrespective of the three mile limit, on the payment of a sum to be agreed on by the Commission.

No further subscription to

THE NEW LOAN

were received in this city yesterday, and the agents say that the delay on the part of the public is due to the fact that the new bonds have not yet been received from Washington. They still express considerable surprise at the apathy shown by the public, but anticipate a rapid subscription when the bonds are actually on view and ready for sale.

Mr. Henry Bergh and a number of the officers of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, are busily engaged in the inspection of cows kept in the stables of that locality. This action is being taken at the request of a number of citizens, who say that infants and children under their medical care have sickened and died on account of being fed upon diseased milk. The investigations of Mr. Bergh and associates have clearly demonstrated the fact that the alarm given by the physicians is not without foundation.

ELECTION OF DISTRICTS.

At a meeting of stockholders of the Union Pacific Railroad Company held in Boston today the following Board of Directors was elected: Oliver Ames, John Duff, Elisha Atkins, Oaks Ames, Gardner Dexter, R. E. Robbins of Massachusetts, L. P. Morton, James Brooks, Sidney Dillon, Andrew Carnagie, of New York, Thomas A. Scott, J. Edgar Thompson, of Pennsylvania, George M. Pullman, of Illinois, C. T. Bushnell, of Cincinnati, and G. M. Dodge of Lousiana. At a subsequent meeting of the new Board of Mr. Thomas A. Scott was elected President.

THE NATHAN MURDER.

The *Tribune* to-morrow will publish the following: "The mystery that has long attended the Nathan murder, seems at length cleared up. Superintendent Kelso claims that the murderer is in chief and desperado, named William Forrester, with a half-dozen aliases. So certain is the Superintendent that the information is correct, that he sent to every chief of police in the United States and Canada and Agent of the Pinkerton detective force, circular containing his description and offering $2,500 for his arrest.

WORDS OF WARNING.

The *Press* urges the republicans, Montmarte and Bellville, to stop their disorderly demonstrations or force will be used to suppress them. They complain that by their conduct, its would be friends, the republican movement is compromised. It is hoped that the excitement will subside Agitation is condemned by a great majority of the citizens.

MINING COMPANIES CENSURED.

A meeting of the citizens this evening, at which delegates representing the various trades' societies attended, a resolution was passed censuring the coal mining companies, and calling on Congress to repeal the duty on coal.

NEW WATER WORKS.

The Jersey City Board of Water Commissioners have ordered an issue of bonds representing one hundred thousand dollars for the construction of a new reservoir.

DESPATCHES TO SAN DOMINGO.

The steamer Tybee which sails to-day takes out voluminous dispatches to the San Domingo Commissioners.

THE TURF.

The entries for the Jerome Park races have all been received. Rumor has it that the horses to be very good, as a large number of first class horses are in training.

HURRAH FOR PEACE.

The German Turn Verein meeting at the Lieder Kranz hall, decided upon having a grand procession at an early day to celebrate peace.

ST. LOUIS.

Terrific Hurricane.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

ST. LOUIS, March 8.—A most terrific hurricane passed over a portion of East St. Louis, Illinois, and Carondelet this afternoon. The wind came from the south east, accompanied by a brisk shower, but suddenly veered to the southwest and came with a fury and force never before witnessed in this latitude. It first struck the elevator on the bank of the river and took a part of its roof, and then struck the tubular bridge just decided that he is entitled to recover his Hyde Park lots and that he must restore to Mary her Iowa swamp land, which he declares he will gladly do.

POTTSVILLE.

Rates of Transportation Increased.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

POTTSVILLE, March 8.—It is currently reported to-night that if the few collieries now in operation in Schuylkill county do not suspend work this week, the Reading Railroad Company will on Monday next increase the tolls to $2.25 per ton, to add to heavy charges now in force, which increase it is generally believed, will entirely prevent the working of any collieries, by making rates so high as to be in effect prohibitory. It is well understood that working a few collieries, and them only protracts suspension, while if all were compelled to suspend the work the contest will sooner end.

—The Richmond, Va., *State Journal*, Republican, has passed into the hands of a stock company.

THE RIVERS.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

CINCINNATI, March 8.—River twenty-six feet and stationary with a tendency to rise; seventy-six feet of bridge space. Arrived—Wild Rose with 15 inches in Indiana chute; nine feet six inches in the canal; six feet on the rocks. Weather mild and windy with a sprinkling of rain to-night. Wharf dull. Arrived, Exchange from Pittsburgh. Kate Robinson from Cincinnati. Boaz and barges from New Orleans. Aheogh from St. Louis. Departed, Kate Robinson, Exchange, for St. Louis, Aheona for Cincinnati.

MEMPHIS, March 7.—Cloudy—a thunderstorm and gale this afternoon. River swelling again. Arkansas and White Rivers falling. Arrived—Alice Dean from Cincinnati. Departed—E. A. Gray and Gladiator for Arkansas, and barges for St. Louis, Church and Mohawk for New Orleans. Groesbeck and Hall for Cincinnati.

NASHVILLE, March 8.—River falling with seven feet on Harpeth Shoals. Weather cloudy and blustering Departed—John Lumsden.

CHICAGO.

Illinois State Debt—A Nice Real Estate Trade.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

CHICAGO, March 8.—During the recent visit of the Illinois State Treasurer at New York, he paid off two million six hundred thousand dollars of the state debt. The entire state debt now amounts to only two million four hundred thousand dollars.

In 1868, Abraham Rockafellow and Mary A. H. Newcomb became engaged to be married. Rockafellow influenced by his strong affection for Mary, deeded to her five thousand dollars worth of real estate, located in the suburb of Hyde Park. Mary not to be out done, deeded to him seven hundred dollars worth of swamp lands in Iowa. Mary shortly after went back on Abraham and married another man. Abraham then sued in the Circuit Court to recover his Hyde Park soil, but the Court refused to aid him. He appealed to the Supreme Court and that tribunal has just decided that he is entitled to recover his Hyde Park lots and that he must restore to Mary her Iowa swamp land, which he declares he will gladly do.

NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Mission to Berlin—Orth Won't Go to Brazil—The Fishery Question—The New Loan—Commissioner Pleasonton—Southern Claims Commission.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, March 8, 1871.

MISSION TO BERLIN.

For some time, it is stated, ex-Congressman Orth has expected the nomination from the President as Minister to Berlin, and as a member of the Committee on Foreign Affairs he labored to have the law passed raising the mission to the level of that of London and Paris, and created as a

MISSION TO THE GERMAN EMPIRE.

Yesterday the President informed Mr. Orth he had decided to renominate Mr. Bancroft for Berlin, but would tender him the mission to Brazil, which Mr. Blow has resigned.

THE WHOLE—OR NONE.

Mr. Orth says he did not desire that, and if he could not go to Berlin he would not go anywhere but home. He left last night for Indiana.

There is a rumor that in the re-arrangement of the Senate Committee an attempt will be made to remove Senator Sumner from the Committee on Foreign Relations on account of his hostility to the President.

PICKED LOCKS.

The dissatisfaction among the Western Congressmen at the course of Commissioner Pleasonton is more openly expressed than heretofore, and if the session is of sufficient length an inquiry is promised. The latest objectionable action of the Revenue Bureau is the order prescribing a new lock for distilleries, which can only be procured through the Supervisor of the Internal Revenue at New York, and at the exorbitant price of sixteen dollars and seventy-five cents for each lock. When it is known that each distillery will require from ten to thirty of these locks, the cause of dissatisfaction is apparent. The lock was prescribed without any opportunity for competition, and it is understood to be the special job of a prominent bank officer here.

INDIAN MATTERS.

Hon. Felix R. Brunot of Pittsburgh, Nathan Bishop L. L. D., Wm. E. Doge, Vincent Calver of New York, Robert Campbell of St. Louis, John N. Farwell of Chicago, John D. Long of Maine, Edward J. Tobey of Boston and George H. Stuart of Philadelphia of the present board of the Indian Commissioners have been notified by the Secretary of the Interior to meet in this city on Wednesday the 15th inst., to arrange the powers which are by power conferred upon them by the recent act of Congress, requires them to audit all bills to be paid by the Indian Department and to make out their tour of inspection of observation is the Indian country during the coming summer.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

The Republican Senate Committee to arrange the standing committees of that body, were a long time in session to-day. It is reported and generally believed they have retained all the members of the Committee on Foreign Relations, but placed Mr. Morton as Chairman, and Mr. Sumner second on the list. The action of the Committee will be reported for approval to the adjourned meeting of the Caucus. The Democrats will be requested to designate members for their party for vacancies reserved for them.

ANOTHER EXPOSE.

The decision in the New York Central tax case, although rendered some days ago, is not yet forthcoming, as it is known that one of the most prominent Republican members of the House from Ohio, is paraded to expose the particular influence which governs that officer in his management of the bureau and will make the New York Central case his text.

SOUTHERN CLAIMS COMMISSION.

The President to-day made the following appointments as members of the Southern Claims Commission, as provided for by the amendment to the Army Appropriation bill, relative to the claims of Southern loyalists: Judge Aldes, of Vermont; ex-Senator Howell, Iowa, and ex-Representative Ferris, of New York.

GIVING THE BOY A CHANCE.

A clerk in the division of accounts, who was detected in a small fraud, involving about $300 some weeks ago, is still retained in his place.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

More Ku-Klux Outrages.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

COLUMBIA, March 7.—Intelligence from York county states that a body of men, numbering fifty or sixty, entered Yorkville a few days ago and proceeding to Rose hotel, where the office of E. M. Rose, the County Treasurer, is located, they broke open the door of the building with a battering-ram, and stated that they came to obtain possession of Rose, the Treasurer, who luckily escaped. They demolished papers and records, and committed other depredations; when they mounted their horses and fled. Robert Wright, colored, one of the Yorkville Commissioners, who had also taken the precaution to be absent, is said to be succeeding this, a party of men disguised in black came at midnight to the residence of a negro named Anderson, in Brown's Shutter four miles north of Yorkville, whom they ordered to follow them. In a short time afterwards his wife heard a report of firearms. Next morning Brown's murdered body was found about two hundred yards from his house with a bullet-hole through his forehead, one through the bowels and several small shot through the arms and shoulders.

The South Carolina Legislature adjourned *sine die* at two o'clock last night.

The new railroad schemes, involving an additional four millions of money, dollars to the State debt, have finally been defeated, after a hard struggle. There has been no addition of any kind to the State debt during the session. This result is mainly due to the firm and persistent opposition of Governor Scott to all measures of public extravagance. It is estimated that the taxes for the current year will be ample to meet all the financial obligations of the government. Extraordinary appropriations have been largely cut down. In the last hours of the session the Governor vetoed a bill making appropriation for legislative expenses, on the ground that it included a fraudulent item of nearly a hundred thousand dollars. The veto was sustained.

The bill to fund all existing liabilities of the State in the new consolidation loan, and absolutely prohibiting any increase of the public debt until the said loan is paid, unless such increase be submitted to a direct two-thirds vote of the people of the State, has become a law.

CINCINNATI.

City Bonds Taken—The Masonic Occasion.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

CINCINNATI, March 8.—Bids for $130,000 of city bonds, payable fifteen years, and bearing 7-3-10 per cent. interest, payable semi-annually, was opened to-day, and an award was made to the Eastern parties, who offered $100,000, at three per cent. premium, and the remainder was awarded to the First National Bank of Cincinnati at 2.25 premium.

The Convocation of the Ohio Scottish Rite Masonic bodies continued to-day. Degrees were conferred on a large number of candidates. A banquet was given in the Temple at six o'clock, at which sentiments were offered and responded to by the visitors from other States.

The Republican Executive Committee to-night adopted the Ishers primary election law by a vote of sixteen to four. At a meeting to-night the committee on making preparation for the meeting of the Society of the Army of the Cumberland here in April, it was definitely stated by a gentleman from Washington, that President Grant and Generals Sherman and Belknap would be present.

MARINE NEWS.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

LONDON, March 8.—The steamship Columbia, from New York, touched at Moville, and the City of Manchester, from New York, at Queenstown to-day.

KINGSTON, March 8.—The steamer Erie, from London for New York, put in at St. Thomas in distress on the 26th ult. The fans of her propeller were gone and she was short of provisions. The passengers have been transferred to have been occasioned by drift wood. The vessel sailed under canvass for New York on the evening of the 27th.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

—The Hudson river is clear of ice.

—The steamship Minnesota, from Liverpool, has arrived in New York.

—Geo. Hicks, of Canada, died on Tuesday. Judge Stakeman succeeds him in office.

—Dan Noble, the celebrated New York bond thief was sentenced yesterday to five years in Sing-Sing Prison.

—A prostitute named Minnie Sherman, committed suicide at Cleveland, Ohio, yesterday morning, by taking poison.

—Cedar Rapids, Iowa, on Monday last, elected a straight Republican municipal ticket. There were seven tickets in opposition.

—The Newark, N. J., brewers who made improper use of beer stamps, were yesterday fined from $150 to $300. No imprisonment.

—The Political campaign was inaugurated at Concord N. H. last night. Ex-Lieut. Governor Woodford of New York addressed the meeting.

—A riot at Buffalo Gap, near Staunton, Va., on Tuesday night, lessened the colored population of that State just seven. All the rioters were negroes.

—A tenth true bill has been found against A. C Quarrier, late Treasurer of the Wheeling (W. Va.) Savings Bank, for embezzlement. He will be tried Friday.

Daniel McNaughton, a young man highly connected, living at Akron, Ohio, committed suicide yesterday morning by shooting himself. Cause intemperance.

—Adam Langfried, who stabbed a man named James Feugleton with a bayonet in defending his house during the late ruffians, was acquitted of murder in the New York Criminal Court yesterday.

—Reports from Southern Kansas state that there is likely to be a repetition of the reign of terror that existed there last fall, and which culminated in the hanging of six or eight reputed horse thieves.

—Gov. Randolph, of New Jersey, has been requested by the railroad companies and coal companies of that State to act as arbitrator between them and their employees in the existing coal troubles. The Government has not yet accepted the position, but has the matter under consideration.

—The Mount Carmel District miners and laborers of the Beneficial Association have offered $500 reward for the arrest and conviction of the parties who exploded that powder keg in William's house, killing Hoffmas. It is claimed that the Workingmen's Benevolent Association are making efforts to discover the guilty parties.

SECOND EDITION.

FOUR O'CLOCK.

FROM EUROPE.

Germans Leave the Forts

FRENCH TROOPS OCCUPY!

Bismarck Goes Home!

NO MORE RIOTS!

The National Guard!

THE ASSEMBLY!

Change of Base!

FUTURE OF THE FRENCH ARMY!

Important from England!

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS!

Cowardly England!

A SUMMER FRIEND!

[By Telegraph to Pittsburgh Gazette.]

FRANCE AND GERMANY.

PROGRESS OF THE EVACUATION.

PARIS, March 7.—The Prussians have delivered up to the French all the forts upon the left bank of the Seine.

The Prussians are to completely evacuate Versailles by the 11th, and the neighborhood by the 18th inst.

The evacuation of the neighborhood of Versailles will probably be decelerated, to enable the French National Assembly to meet there.

FRENCH ARMY TO BE REORGANIZED.

The Minister of War proposes a complete reorganization of the army and the defence of France, including the erection of fortifications upon the new German frontier.

BISMARCK HOMEWARD BOUND.

The special correspondent of the *Daily News* at Versailles, says Bismarck has begun his homeward journey.

PROTEST OF NATIONAL GUARDS.

The French National Guards are excited over the fear that they are to be disbanded, and have made a protest against the appointment of Palladines to command over them. Paris is otherwise calm.

PARIS DEMANDS AMERICAN RELIEF.

The *Journal officiel* of the 8th inst. invites the Municipal Councils and Communes of France to send addresses to the United States, and urges that a delegate of the American Government be added to the commission for distribution.

NO MORE RIOTS.

The disgraceful scenes enacted in Paris will soon be a thing of the past.

FUTURE OF THE NATIONAL GUARD.

A plan has been proposed for the reorganization of the National Guard, which is approved by Thiers. The National Guard for the future is a most difficult problem.

SIMON'S LETTER.

The letter of Jules Simon is placarded everywhere. He charges the dissolution of Napoleon, and declares him responsible for the ruin and invasion of France.

PROCEEDINGS IN THE FRENCH ASSEMBLY.

BORDEAUX, March 8.—In the assembly today, M. Pallan proposed the abrogation of all laws restricting the rights of the people to hold meetings and form associations. M. Thiers, replying to a question, said the expenses of the war outside of Paris exceed 1,100,000,000 francs. A committee of the assembly made a report in favor of annulling the election of Garibaldi to the Assembly from Algiers. Victor Hugo proposes to make a speech, warmly defending Garibaldi, but he was interrupted by a great tumult in the Assembly and further attempts to continue, met with a storm of hisses. He then upon announced his immediate resignation, and abruptly quitted the Chamber.

A STRIKE AT THE INDUSTRIAL CENTRE.

LILLE, March 8.—The workmen of Roubaux have struck. No disturbances are reported, but troops are on hand to prevent any disorder. The strike has been carried out in this neighborhood and in the country around Douai.

[Special to N. Y. Herald.]

INSTALLATION OF ASSEMBLY.

PARIS, March 7.—It is expected that the National Assembly will install itself at Versailles on the 15th inst., under Chanzy.

FRENCH FORCES.

There are 120,000 men, with 30,000 more at Havre. Faidherbe has 60,000 recruits. In the camps of instruction there are 200,000 men.

COMMERCIAL RELIEF.

The commission proposes to delay the commercial bills due August 15th three months, and other bills in the same proportion.

FORTS TAKEN POSSESSION OF.

The French army have taken possession of Forts Valerien, Mont Rouge, Vanves, Issy and Bicetre, and they will be occupied by the French army of the Loire in consequence of disturbances in Paris.

RESIGNATION.

At a meeting of the Mayors, Jules Favre resigned.

HONEST GERMANY.

The German authorities have returned twelve thousand rifles taken in excess of the number specified in the capitulation of the Boulevard were under arms all night. The National Guards at Montmarte, Bilcy Place, Rue de Belleville and La Villette continue to form camps around their artillery parts.

THE EMPEROR NAPOLEON

will not leave Wilhelmshohe until peace is definitely signed at Brussels.

DISPOSITION OF PRISONERS.

LONDON, March 8.—A dispatch from Hanover 8th, says the French prisoners who have been held in various parts of the Kingdom of Hanover, have been forwarded to Hamburg from whence they will go to France.

HONORS TO BISMARCK.

Count Von Bismarck-Bohlen passed through Bingerbruck, *enroute* to Berlin. He will be met at Mayence by a committee of citizens who will welcome and escort him home to Germany.

THE EMPEROR WILLIAM

has reviewed the first and twelfth Corps and the Wurtemburgers at Villiers. The head quarters of the Emperor are now at Ferrieres.

BAVARIAN ELECTIONS.

Elections to Bavarian Chambers have resulted in the choice of 29 Liberals and 17 patriots, the latter are opposed to Confederations.

MARINE REDUCTION.

PARIS, March 8.—The Minister of Marine has proposed to the National Assembly a great reduction in his budget.

[Special to N. Y. World.]

PARIS, March 8.—The Assembly will leave Bordeaux on Saturday and meet at Versailles on Monday. The disorder and excitement of the past three days continues, but no further collisions have occurred. Detachments of Chanzy's army are arriving.

The Parisian theatres are to re-open as soon as gas can be got.

[Special to N. Y. World.]

ENTRY OF THE EMPEROR.

LONDON, March 8.—The Emperor William will enter Berlin on the 16th inst., and the troops on May 1st. All the Princes are invited to be present on that day.

GRAND MILITARY FESTIVAL.

LONDON, March 8.—The Prussian *Crescentia* says arrangements are making for a grand military festival on the occasion of the entrance of the German army into Berlin Deputations from all parts of Germany will be present.

A DAY OF THANKSGIVING.

BERLIN, March 8.—It is officially proclaimed that the day of the Emperor's return to Berlin shall be observed as a day of thanksgiving throughout the Fatherland. The exact date has not been fixed by the Emperor. No period for mourning will be appointed.

The Emperor in person will open the Reichstag on the 21st inst.

ENGLAND.

ENGLISH PRESS ON THE COMMISSION.

LONDON, March 8.—The *Times*, in commenting on its Philadelphia letter, expresses misgivings as to the result of the labors of the High Commission unless the Americans be commissioners and Government show a fairer appreciation of the question than the Senators. The *Times* says England repudiates the assumption of her responsibility for the

DEPREDATIONS OF THE ALABAMA

until it is decided by an impartial arbitrator. If a succession of arbitrators is wanted, the English Commissioners will take care that it is not mentioned twice. England will only abandon her colonies upon the expressed wish of the colonists or through war.

It is said that the article represents the opinion of the Government, and that instructions in harmony with the views therein expressed on the Alabama claims have been sent to the British members of the Commission at Washington.

ENGLISH PART IN FRENCH AFFAIRS.

Certain diplomatic correspondence is published which shows the part taken by England in the negotiations for peace at Versailles. The Duc De Broglie, who arrived in London on the 5th inst., addressed a note to the Foreign Office, complaining of the indifference exhibited by England towards France, and asking Earl Granville to obtain a prolongation of the armistice, and a reduction of the indemnity from the onerous amount of six milliards of francs.

A SUMMER FRIEND ONLY.

Granville declined to interfere as to the armistice, but telegraphed on the same day to Versailles, representing that it was impossible for France to pay so great a sum as six milliards of francs. Odo Russell writes that he received the dispatch too late to admit of his participation in the negotiations, but expressed the belief that Bismarck received a duplicate copy of the dispatch before the indemnity was finally fixed at five milliards of francs.

TO BE TITLED.

LONDON, March 7.—It is expected that a baronetcy will be conferred on Samuel Morley, a liberal member of the House of Commons from Bristol.

M. Rothschild has taken the Russian loan of twelve million pounds at 81¾.

Small-pox is increasing in England.

The strike at Newcastle has resulted in the success of the workmen.

NO VERDICT.

DUBLIN, March 7.—The trial of Porter at Enneskillen, for an assault on Captain Poynter, has ended in the discharge of the jury, who were unable to agree on a verdict. The accused was released on bail to appear at the next assizes.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON, March 8, 4:30 P. M.—Consols 91¾. Bonds easier: 5-20's, '62, 92; do 65, 91; do '67, 90¾; 10-40's, 89¾.

ANTWERP, March 8.—Breadstuffs quiet. Wheat—Red winter 25s 8d to 27s. Corn—No. 2 mixed 30s. Pork 92s 6d. Cheese 92s.

Predictions For 1871.

Last year *Morning Noon and Night* contained a column of predictions said to be the contribution of a believer and Professor in the science of Astrology. Many of these predictions were most remarkably verified, and we therefore make room for the following predictions for the current year contained in the last number of *Morning Noon and Night*:

PREDICTIONS FOR 1871-72.

The general aspect of the ruling planets indicates an average grain harvest, but the yield of fruit over a considerable extent of country will be comparatively small. The summer will be tempered with a plentiful rainfall, and large grass crops in the Northern and Middle States. Serious complications, growing out of the Papal question, will arise in Europe, and the severe illness or death of Pio Nono seems to be foreshadowed by a conjunction of adverse planets in his house of life. Republican principles will also make immense headway in Italy, menacing the throne and, possibly, overthrowing it. A famine will prevail in France, whose the political situation will be unsettled and ominous. The signs, however, are generally favorable to Republican rule. Germany will become a consolidated Empire, either in 1871 or 1872. Religious controversies of an acrimonious nature will take place, and new sects will spring up. There will be a War in Eastern Europe, and the overthrow of the Ottoman Empire is prefigured.

Two notable obstructions appear in the horoscope—both in the direction of Asia—which seem to indicate great calamity to China and Japan.

Three well-known authors will die during the year, and a great misfortune threatens a celebrated statesman, but as to whether it is madness, or a fatal casualty, or death by a painful disease, the stars afford no certain clue.

A lady of the highest rank will be in imminent peril, possibly with a fatal result. There are, however, some astrological influences at work which may modify the present malign aspect of her natal star.

The stars and constellations which exercise an important influence over the political and commercial career of the United States are, upon the whole, favorable, although they indicate an unsettled condition of the financial system of the country. Money will be plenty, but there will be a general indisposition to invest largely in new enterprises. The prices of most of the staples of life will decline.

The theatrical world will lose one of its favorites either by retirement or death.

Europe will be greatly disturbed by the plots and intrigues of rival governments, and much dissatisfaction with their rulers will be manifested by the people. In Western Europe a malignant epidemic will run its course. In the United States, health will prevail, and a fair measure of prosperity are assured by the silvery oracles of the firmament.

The stars which rule the destinies of some of the principal nations of Europe have never during the present century worn a more malign aspect than they do now. War, revolution, and a scarcity of the necessaries of life are foreshadowed by the relative positions of Jupiter, Saturn and Mars to the northern constellations. There is one exception, however, to these ominous and menacing astrological signs. The constellation of Aquila, or "The Eagle," which exercises a power ful occult influence over the destinies of the United States, is far remote, and in direct opposition to the conjunction of doleful stars which threaten the governments of the Old World.

During the whole of the years 1871 and 1872 the movements of the heavenly bodies will be highly favorable to the general prosperity of the Union. There will be fierce and bitter political controversies in Congress, and occasional disagreements between the Legislative and Executive branches of the government, but these difficulties will not interrupt the material progress of the country, to which bountiful crops of breadstuffs and an immense yield of cotton will largely contribute. About December of the present year, and the planet Mercury will, with respect to the Sun, toward the close of that month, points unmistakably to a speedy resumption of specie payments. The Canadian Fishery question and the Alabama Claim will be satisfactorily adjusted, either in this year or in 1872. Strong efforts will be made to add a new territory to the republic, but they will not prove successful at present.

A reduction of taxation and of the expenditure of the government will be loudly demanded by the people, and prominent members of all political parties will unite in this demand.

In Europe the death by violence of one crowned head, and the general revolt of the subjects against another, are events which the silent language of the stars declares to be imminent. War! War! War! is written over all that portion of the siderial system which over arches the continent of Europe and a portion of Western Asia, and a bloody strife, involving enormous expenditures of blood and treasure, may be anticipated. In spite of all this, republican principles will everywhere gain ground, and even the conquerors in the struggle between antagonistic despotism will be compelled to make vast concessions to the people. A distinguished statesman, now figuring prominently in European diplomacy, will probably die before the year closes. Bread riots of a formidable character will occur in Western Europe, and the exportation of the staples of life from America to the trans-Atlantic regions desolated by war, and in the clutch of famine, will be unprecedented in our commercial history.

From the horrors with which the stars menace the nations of the Old World, the land we live in will be almost exempt. The shining eyes of Heaven look kindly down upon the land of freedom, and while tyrants fall and despotisms crumble, its course, as prefigured in the world's horoscope, is upward and onward!

A Country of Flocks and Herds.

The vast region between the valley of the Platte and the eastern base of the Sierra, says the San Francisco *Bulletin*, is rapidly filling up with stock-raisers. They do not jostle each other, because nearly all of them occupy as much territory as is comprised in the smaller States of New England. Herds of cattle numbering from five thousand to ten thousand head are found in the high table lands and in the valleys, while the more mountainous country sustains flocks of sheep, which are producing some of the best wool sent to market. The land occupied belongs to the Government and at present does not cost the occupants a cent —not even for taxes. By common consent, one herdsman does not trespass upon the territory of another, and each decides for himself how much is necessary to supply pasture for his cattle. We have done something in the way of cattle raising in California; but here after the great pastoral region of the United States will embrace territory between the Colorado on the south, and the Columbia on the north, the Platte valley on the east, and the Sierra on the west. The more elevated regions will produce the finest wool in the world, and the table lands and valleys beef in such abundance that a poor man can buy a steak for something less than the price of a day's work.

GENERALITIES.

MORE than 7,000 liquor saloons irrigate the throats of Philadelphia.

THE question now is whether the renowned double baby of Ohio is dead or not dead.

MRS. BISMARCK, or rather the *Graefin von Bismarck*, is said to be not at all hand some in appearance.

THE first circus performance in New York was in 1794. Rings have gotten to be very common there since that.

THE port of Chicago, which is frozen up during a great portion of the year, has opened unusually early this season.

SIX ocean steamers of the largest size, are being built in Belfast for a new line of steamers between New York and Liverpool.

NEW ORLEANS wants a young men's Christian Association. Won't some of our towns act unselfishly and send their's to the Crescent city?

THE Rhine vintage for 1870 is a failure. German superstitions avers that every year written with cipher at the end is a fatal one for the vintage.

AT an auction sale in Columbus, Ga., a day or two since, $1755 of Confederate note sold for $1, and $12,200

THE DAILY GAZETTE.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

GAZETTE BUILDING:
Corner of Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

THURSDAY, MARCH 9, 1871.

HEADQUARTERS
REPUBLICAN STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE
OF PENNSYLVANIA,
No. 1105 Chestnut Street,
PHILADELPHIA, January 24, 1871.

In pursuance of the Resolution of the Republican State Central Committee, adopted at Altoona, August 16, 1870, a State Convention, composed of delegates from each Senatorial and Representative District in the number to which each district is entitled in the Legislature, will meet in the Hall of the House of Representatives, at Harrisburg, at 12 o'clock, noon, on the 17th DAY OF MAY, A. D. 1871, to nominate candidates for Auditor General and Surveyor General, and to take action upon the question of Constitutional Reform, and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before it.

MAHLON H. DICKINSON,
Chairman Executive Committee of State Central Committee.

GEORGE W. HAMERSLY,
M. S. QUAY,
JAMES W. M. NEWLIN, } Secretaries.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp, 50f.

GOLD closed in New York on yesterday at 111¼@111¾.

THE Louisville *Ledger* is set down as one of the seven journals gotten up expressly for Hoffman's use in 1872.

THE TOTAL APPROPRIATIONS made by Congress for 1872 is $164,670,681.62. For the year 1871 it was $157,851,131.64.

THE AMOUNT OF BAIL required in the case of Gray vs. Fisk, Jr., in Boston, was only $200,000, which Mr. Fisk raised without the least difficulty in a few minutes.

THE NEW YORK *Times* urges that a detective should be stationed at the door of Mr. Beecher's Church, to prevent thieves plying their avocations on the congregation.

WHY has Mr. Cole introduced a bill in the Senate to abolish the Income Tax? Is there another question to be raised in Congress, over the exclusive right of the House to originate such bills?

THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, Missouri, has passed a bill, submitting to the people the question of calling a Constitutional State Convention. It is not believed that the bill will pass the Senate.

THE USUAL RUMORS in connection with the appointment of committees in Congress, reach us. It is stated that in the Committee of Foreign Relations of the forty-second Congress, the name of Charles Sumner will be found wanting

SOUTH CAROLINA still keeps up her terrible murderous Ku Klux attacks. Let Congress sit until some plan is adopted to prevent these crimes, even if it sweeps South Carolina of every living rebel within the borders of the State.

THE DECISION of the High Court of Errors and Appeals, that Governor Alcorn, Mississippi, has the power to remove officials, has caused considerable disturbance among those who are opposed to him. The Governor has firmly decided not to go into the United States Senate.

THE ILLINOIS LEGISLATURE is composed of three bodies. The Senate—the House—and what is jocularly termed a Side Show of Farmers from the Senate and the House. This last organization was created to protect the interests of farmers, independent of all political questions.

THE ELECTION for Governor, Railroad Commissioner, five Councillors and members of the Legislature, and three members of Congress, will be held in New Hampshire on the 14th inst. James Pike is the Republican nominee for Governor, against James A. Weston, the Democratic candidate.

THE JOINT RAILROAD COMMITTEE to investigate the New Hamburgh disaster, are about through with their duties. From all appearances, however, they will fix the blame, on the only really brave man that we have heard reported as connected with the train. He went down at his post, and can make no answer.

HON. JAMES C. ABBOTT, of North Carolina, contests the seat of Governor Vance in the Senate, on the ground that Vance being ineligible at the time he was elected, was improperly voted for, and that no removal of his disabilities at this time, would date back to the time of his election, so as to make his election valid.

IT IS STATED that Mr. Bancroft is to be renominated as minister to Berlin. This is said to be a disappointment to Mr. Orth, who fully expected the appointment, and not receiving it, he declines to accept the mission to Brazil. We give these rumors only as rumors, and without vouching in the least for their being correct.

THE New York *Commercial Advertiser*, in stating that John Thomas the *colored* murderer would have the penalty of the law inflicted on him to-morrow, adds "when the next *white* murderer is arrested we trust the authorities will bear in mind, that according to a recent amendment of our fundamental law, all distinctions on account of color are unconstitutional."

HON. THOMAS A. SCOTT has been elected President of the Union Pacific Railroad. No better or wiser selection could have been made. Under his management new life would flow in the veins of that great corporation. It is, however, hardly probable that he will accept the honor, inasmuch as his present duties as an officer of the Pennsylvania road are so onerous and laborious.

IT IS REPORTED that the Conference Committee have agreed upon a fee bill, partaking largely of Mr. White's bill, but adopting the schedule of fees advanced by the Law Association. We understand also that the idea of fixed salaries has been adhered to, and that the Senate amendments have been concurred in. We hope this may be the fact, but await for more positive information with regard to it.

SPEAKER BLAINE declined appointing the House Committees, on the ground that he had not had sufficient time to ascertain who were best suited for the different Committees. If, however, the House, under the intimation of the President, should rescind the motion to adjourn, it is possible that the session will be longer than at first supposed, and that the business to be transacted will require the Committees to be appointed.

THE London *Times* grows fearless in discussing the Alabama claims, and with considerable bravado asserts that if the Americans hint to the High Commission a desire for the acquisition of the territory of the Canadas, it will be so promptly met as to forbid its recurrence. It says that if the United States want Canada they must take it by war. The idea of England talking fight is somewhat ridiculous, for even her own Parliament must admit her martial glory has faded away.

THE SENATE APPOINTMENT, is about as fair and honest as any one, knowing its origin, could hope for, but at the same time, it has not a single fair or honest element about it. Its little trick over Luzerne is enough to condemn it in the eyes of any honest man, independent of the endeavor throughout to make the basis of Republican representation about double that required for Democratic representation. This effort to get the State under the clutches of the Democracy for the next few years, will be a failure.

THE New York *Evening Post*, after having argued for months, that Pennsylvania was for Protection, because a tariff would put money in the pockets of the Pennsylvania Coal and Iron men, concludes now to try the other side, and in a labored effort tries to convince these same Pennsylvania Coal and Iron men, that their pecuniary interests require them to advocate Free Trade. We hope in time, that the *Evening Post* will be able to satisfy itself which side is the most advantageous to the Coal and Iron interests.

CONGRESS will in all probability sit for at least another week. The President has intimated that he would be prepared to make a communication to that body in the course of a few days. It is believed that the object of this delay is to recommend some protection for the loyal people of the South. Certain it is, that Congress should not adjourn until some positive action has been taken in the matter. If the testimony before the Committee does not warrant interference, then abandon the idea, but if it does prove that protection is absolutely necessary, then it would be criminal to adjourn without granting the needed protection.

THERE is a bill before the Wisconsin Legislature providing that, whenever eleven jurors in a criminal case agree on a verdict, such agreement, announced in open court, shall be regarded as the verdict of the whole jury. Should this become a law in Wisconsin, it will do away at all events with that feature, that sometimes troubles jury trials, of "eleven of the stubbornest men" ever known, hanging out against one man. We do not, however, regard the Wisconsin bill as any improvement on the law requiring a verdict to be unanimous. It is really nothing more nor less than the majority governing, and might just as well read in that way, as to *fix* that majority by any decided number.

JUDGE BEDFORD (New York) in addressing the Grand Jury, was particularly severe on those lawyers who visit the prisoners, urge a defence, and strip them of all their worldly goods. He promises the Grand Jury that they shall have some work before them of this character, and requests them, should such work come, to be prompt in their action. On a proper and legitimate conviction, said the Judge, the Court will do its duty. This is all very well, and may perhaps be sound and truthful though, we undertake to say, it will affect but a few lawyers of very limited practice, and hardly worth the time consumed in punishing them. Judge Bedford, however, could have stepped in among a better class of practitioners, and with the assistance of the District Attorney, ferreted out graver crimes for punishment, than ever was committed by those poor "shysters," to whom he refers. The New York Bar, is not the beautiful flower garden the Judge has so poetically described it. The few weeds he would have uprooted will not be missed, nor the bar be made much purer.

THE New York Democracy has concluded that as the mountain will not go to Mahomet, Mahomet must go to the mountain. Having used every effort to defeat all laws that protected the voter at the ballot box, having made violent threats over what they would do if there was any Federal interference, and failing in every attempt to browbeat and intimidate, they have wisely concluded to resort to a little strategy that may, at least, partially effect the object they so much desire. As they cannot drive the Government away from interference in Congressional elections, they propose to let the Government stay, and go away themselves. For this purpose a bill was introduced at Albany, to change the time of holding State elections for all officers, except Congressmen and Presidential electors, from November to October. Should they succeed in this, then ballot-box stuffing, repeating, and ruffian intimidation, can have full sway. Separating the days of election will, of course, do away with the force of the United States election laws, as they have reference only to Congressional elections, over which Congress has control.

WE DIRECT the attention of our coal men to the grateful letter of Chas. F. Mayer, Esq., Vice President of the Despard Coal Company of Baltimore, addressed to Gen. J. S. Negley, member of Congress from this District. We think those engaged in the coal trade hereabouts should endeavor to establish closer relationship with our member, and act more in conjunction with him on the subject which is of so much interest to them. They would accomplish a great deal more by acting at least harmoniously with him, and forgetting their causeless grudges against him, which are kept alive by those who would make it appear that they alone are the only agents in whom to entrust the river and coal interests at Washington, and who occasionally make pilgrimages to the National Capital without doing much or any good whatever outside of interfering with, and lifting out of his hands, business which alone properly belongs to our representative. If these parties were kept at home all our interests would have more friends and advocates in Congress. It is high time that our coalmen should award Gen. Negley the credit due his exertions in their behalf, and for their interests. Will they do it?

THE *True Georgian* sees the difficulty in the distance, and proposes, if possible to avoid it. It takes Mr. Linton Stephens to task, and asserts that his speech does not represent the "pronounced policy of the great majority" of the Democratic party. It insists, moreover, that Mr. Blair has "no right to assume the championship of the Democratic party of the Union." After nominating Hoffman for the Presidency it concludes as follows:

"We would respectfully suggest, as the great and decisive battle is to be fought on Northern soil, that the South follow the leadership and policy of the Northern Democracy. Let our prudent Northern brethren perfect a sound, far sighted national platform, and we can assure the active co-operation of the thoughtful and moderate masses of the South. We can safely say that four fifths of the Southern Democracy will cordially endorse the spirit of this article, and contribute their aid to the consummation of the principles and policy herein enunciated."

The only trouble about this is, that the South does not propose to follow the lead of the Northern Democracy, and if it did, the Northern Democracy has been playing second fiddle so long to the South, it has not the most remote idea *how* to lead. The *True Georgian* is only wasting time and material in such efforts, because Blair's speech has been endorsed by Democratic Journals all over the Union, and Blair is recognized as the mouth piece, and expounder of the doctrines, of the Democratic party. That party could not get rid of him before, but he hung with the weight of the nether mill-stone around the political neck. He does not intend they shall rid themselves of him this time, and has already received their endorsement and applause. They are even worse off now than before, because they will have the additional weight of Toombs and Stephens to carry, whom they never dared, as a party, to repudiate.

THE SOUTH.

Scarcely a day passes over our heads, that does not bring with it the information of some outrage having been committed, by rebels of the South, on the loyal citizens. The cry has reached us so frequently, that it has become less painful to the feelings, and we are in fact daily criminal in idly sitting, while these murders are being perpetrated. The man who denies the existence of armed bands of men all over the South whose profession is to murder and plunder Union men, is worse than a fool—he is a knave. The proof is so clear that the fact itself becomes indisputable, and who ever may take upon himself the folly of denying that fact, stands committed before the world, either as a brainless ass, or a consummate villain. There is no excuse for Northern journals concealing the crimes daily being perpetrated in the South, unless it be true that those crimes are favored by Southerners generally, and for some reason it may not be considered politic to offend them. It is not only true that daily outrages are being perpetrated, but it is equally true that they are increasing in number. At the close of the war, when passion was hot, and revengeful feelings upper most in the heart, it was to be expected that murders would occur. But they did not, or at all events they were so few as not to attract the general public attention. Six years have passed since the war ended, and the condition of the Union man in the South is terrible. His life so far from being a sacred thing, is a trifle in the hands of midnight assassins, while the loves of his household are but creatures, in the hands of masked men, for outrage and violence, that sickens the heart more than murder can.

The President of the United States, forced by a knowledge of these circumstances, asked for a Committee of Investigation, and that Committee have been pursuing their labors ever since. While the subject may not need it, yet, as a matter of argument, the request of the President is almost positive proof of the extent to which lawlessness and outrage have been carried in the South. Judging him, as every man should be judged, giving to him no more caution or shrewdness than is possessed by the masses, the President of the United States never would have placed himself in open conflict with Southern men backed up by Northern sympathizers and earnest general amnesty advocates, unless compelled to do so by a *knowledge* of the facts, and that their gravity demanded instant attention. To suppose otherwise, would be to raise an hypothesis against all rules of common sense.

There was a necessity for this investigation, and through it, it may be possible that our reading public, will learn a partial history of a long scene of villainy and crime, that has been quietly allowed, without an effort being made to protect those who were daily suffering from these outrages. We say a *partial* history, because the whole truth will not, cannot be given; but we think there will be sufficient to curdle the heart's blood of every just man, be he Republican or Democrat, or what he may. But, while undoubtedly there is much censure to be bestowed on the Democratic press of the north, for the encouragement it has already given to these violators of all law and morality, by pretending not to believe the existence of such laws, and misrepresenting the facts in any and every case, where the outrage itself was too clearly proven to be disputed, yet to the Republican party belongs some of the blame, for the frequency of these crimes. We have halted in our duty. We have temporized with a myth called policy. We have clamored loudly for mercy and charity and pardon, to and for those, who were showing none to men and women, whose love for and loyalty to the Union was their only offence. We have acted, in a measure, in bad faith towards those who were ever faithful. We have forgotten their fidelity to our Government when it was endangered, while we were trying to honor those who boasted of their having been, and still being, bitter ememies to that Government.

It is now time, let the consequences be politically what they may, for us to throw the strong shield of military interference between these Union men of the South and their foes. We are told that the Investigating Committee will make a report to-day. Let it be read by every Republican in the land, with the determination that no false sympathy, no false charity, and no childish political fear, shall prevent the outspoken encouragement of the Administration in protecting United States citizens from murder and outrage, even should it require a standing army all over the South.

OFFICE OF THE DESPARD COAL CO.,
Baltimore March 4, 1871.

HON. JAMES S. NEGLEY:

My Dear Sir:—As I had no opportunity to-day to thank you in person for the great service you have just rendered the Domestic Bituminous Coal interest, by aiding to defeat the proposed bill "*to Repeal the duty on Foreign Coal*," permit me thus very heartily and earnestly to thank you.

Last summer, when this effort was made, and yourself and associates so largely contributed to the signal defeat of this most unjust measure, we hoped for some respite from the attacks of these friends of the Nova Scotia miners and owners. But they again, unexpectedly sprung it upon the House, towards its closing hours, and under the pressure of the present anthracite troubles (which would be *far* worse, were it not for the partial relief which is being rendered the consumers by our *domestic bituminous* coal) our danger was far more imminent than on any previous occasion, and it was only averted by the extraordinary efforts of our friends, the friends of "American Industries," yourself among the most prominent.

I need not tell you how fatal the repeal of this very moderate duty on foreign coals would have been to the bituminous coal interests of Pennsylvania, Maryland and Wt. Virginia, but if your constituents had been in Washington on these two occasions, and had realized something of the danger threatening this most important State interest, and had seen the labor it cost to guard it, I do believe you would hereafter receive from them what you now do not, some aid in protecting the interest of this vast home industry.

Again, my dear sir, thanking you for myself, and those in my State interested in this matter, I beg leave to remain,

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
(Signed,) CHAS F. MAYER,
Vice President Despard Coal Co.

The Rocky Mountains.

Professor William H. Brewer, of Yale College, says that in California there is one patch of lava covering 10,000 square miles. Speaking of the Rocky Mountains, he says that while it used to be customary to call every high peak 18,000, but one shows 15,000 on measurement. There are many of 14,000 feet. Indeed, it is somewhat remarkable how regularly this height is reached; so far as measured there are twenty peaks above 13,000, and ten about 14,000 feet above the sea level. The lecturer then spoke of what are called the plains, which he said are not plains, but only a depression of the continuous range, and attain an altitude of 10,000 feet. On these plains the sensation is much the same as it is at sea, having out the sea sickness. The traveler is oppressed with the nearness of the horizon, and there is absolutely nothing to break the monotony.

The Copper Trade in England.

The copper exports have been on the decline for some months past. For the causes last January, we must look to India where the decrease was over £26,000; to Holland, where the consumption was less by £16,000; and to France. In wrought copper the decline was even more marked, amounting to £83,131 in the month, as compared with January of last year. India is accountable for nearly £57,000 of this.

	1870.	1871.
Copper and Brass.		
Unwrought Copper.....	£ 74,380	£22,849
Wrought, &c.....	129,723	46,593
Brass Manufactures.....	13,517	12,794

—*The London Engineer, Feb. 17.*

[Correspondence Cincinnati Commercial.]

West Virginia.

CHARLESTON, March 1, 1871.

Charleston, the Capital of West Virginia, is an old place, a very fine old place Charleston is respectable, too. Indeed, before the railroad became a certainty and before the location of the capital, the town came very near dying of chronic respectability. I like Charleston. I may say that my admiration for the town and people is intense if not enthusiastic.

As one approaches this thriving, growing little city, he is amazed at the appearance of that part of it next the river. He is confronted by grotesque and immodest array of back doors, back porches, back sheds and kitchens, perched on the edge of, or overhanging the bank, the whole presenting an aspect suggestive of dissolution and convenience rather than comliness. Your first impression, therefore, is far from favorable, but when you have reached the top of the hill, you are quite bewildered by the throng of people who brush past you with an air of business. As soon as you recover, if given to meditation, you wonder what all the people are doing, and if some of them are not like Chaucer's lawyer, "who ever seemeth busier that he is," but you must not for get that this is the capital of a State great in mineral wealth and of great expectations.

When the good old town awakened from her Rip Van Winkle slumber, and first began to realize her importance and to feel that she was called to take her place among the metropolitan cities of the country, she was dazzled by the reflection of her own greatness. She was aroused. She determined to shake of the drowsiness from her shriveled colicy body, to wash her face and be somebody. Outside capital, so timid and cautious, after hovering a while to reconnoiter, came flying in and built her nest. The almost inevitable result will be that her nest will be feathered, and the hidden, untold wealth of the great Kanawha Valley will be brought out. These vast fields of coal, inferior in quality to none in the markets, and so easy of access that the great wonder is they have been suffered to lie undisturbed so long, cannot repose in idleness much longer. It is a fact not widely known, perhaps, that coal can be mined here at less expense than in almost any other coal region, and shipped to market at times when both Pittsburgh and Pomeroy are shut out by low water. The Pittsburgh coal is not superior to this in any particular, though dealers have always asked a cent more per bushel. When Pittsburgh dealers can make money on their coal, Kanawha dealers ought to gather it in in great "gobs." There are now in active and successful operation a number of coal companies along the river, and others still in embryo. Let Pittsburgh look to her laurels. Iron ore is found here, too, in paying quantities. The supply of salt water is inexhaustible. For the life of me I cannot see why Charleston should not be a great manufacturing town, and I predict that it will be before many years.

Charleston boasts of a Chamber of Commerce, four banks, four papers, (all weekly,) besides two religious organs, and six churches. I have never yet been able to count the saloons, or the lawyers. There is about one lawyer and a half to every two hundred inhabitants. Some of them take rank among the best in the State.

The Capitol building, without being pretentious, is a good one, neat and commodious. The Legislative tapers will be blown out to-morrow night, leaving the dear people to grope along in darkness. The session has been a success—an entire unmodified success. Party lines have been generally drawn pretty tight. One tribute I must pay this Legislature. I believe the members are mostly honest, and that they voted from honest convictions. No doubt some of them have a film of prejudice over their eyes, but in these times of wholesale corruption and shameless fraud, when you can say of a public functionary that you believe he does what he believes to be right, you are saying a good deal and there is a deal of comfort in saying it. J. C. W.

(For the Pittsburgh Gazette.

The Old Academy.

This was the origin of the present Western University of Pennsylvania. The letters of Rip, in the GAZETTE, have induced me to contribute my remembrances of the old school as it was in its embryo state.

How many, or more properly, how few of our present citizens remember when this institution owned and occupied the entire square between Smithfield Street and Cherry Alley and Second and Third avenues! The old Academy, fronting on Cherry Alley was a very plain and unpretending brick building, and adjoining it on the corner of the Alley and Third avenue stood the residence of the principal of the school, the Rev. Joseph Stockton. In the rear of the school house was a ball alley and play ground for the pupils. Then came a good sized corn field extending to Smithfield street and a garden for small fruits, flowers and vegetables, cultivated by Mr. Stockton. How pleasant it now is, after half a century has rolled back to those happy school boy days, but the pleasure is marred when we reflect how few of the old boys remain.

The sons of our most respectable citizens attended the school, such as the Baldwins, Barkers, Darraghs, Stevensons, Millers, Pears, Fairmans, Ruthands, Mowrys, Kimmels, Dennys and Gormlys. And the only ones now within my recollection who survive, out of this once merry group, are Rev. David Cook Page, Samuel Gormley, Esq., and David W. and Reuben Miller, Jr. Looking back over this long time it seems short enough, but, alas, what a serious reflection it calls forth when we view how many of this little band have been called to their long home.

The first inroad made on this domain of the academy was leasing the property fronting on Second avenue by sixty feet deep to Peter Kimmel, Esq., who soon erected a number of small tenements towards the corner of the alley, and released a portion to other parties. For several years this remained vacant, and then it was built upon by the late Martin Rahm, Esq., who resided there until his death.

AULD LANG SYNE.

ODE.

BY HORACE B. WALLACE.

On the Rhine's Returning into Germany from France.

Oh, sweet is the current by town and by tower,
The green sunny vale and the dark hidden bower;
Thy waves, as they dimple, smile back on the plain,
And Rhine seems to whisper in whom it German again.

The roses are sweeter, the air is more free,
More blithe is the song of the bird on the tree;
The yoke of the mighty is broken in twain,
And Rhine, dearest river, thou art German again!

The land is at peace, and breaks forth into song,
The hills, in their echoes, the cadence prolong,
The sea-nymph of the forest take up the glad strain,
"Our Rhine, our own river, is German again."

Thy daughters, sweet river! thy daughters so fair,
With their eyes of dark azure and soft sunny hair,
Repeat, and their dances are on the plain,
"Our Rhine, our own river, is German again."

A Terrible Traveler.

The organ of the Zurich Society of Natural History publishes a curious account of the travels of the glacier of Monte Rosa during the last sixty years. For fifty years it steadily and surely approached the town of Zermatt, moving at the rate of about three feet a week during the spring months. Its way was through pasture and grain fields, over which it passed like a devouring pestilence. Its approach was heralded by great boulders, which it kept constantly moving before it. Serious apprehensions were at one time entertained for the safety of the town, which lay directly in its track. But during the last ten years this icy monster has changed the direction of its movement, and thus the danger has been averted: but the fields through which its track lay can never be again cultivated, on account of the many immense fragments of stone by which its course was thickly marked, and which are deeply imbedded in the soil.

The Ruling Passion Strong in Age.

Peter Cooper, Esq., the widely known philanthropist of New York city, on February 12th, having that day completed his eightieth year, made a donation of $100,000 to the "Cooper Union," a benevolent institution established by him several years ago. The trustees are requested to keep the said fund securely invested, and to use one-half of the interest arising therefrom for the formation of a reference and lending library for the use of all classes of working men and mechanics of New York city. The other half of the interest can be used for any purpose which the trustees believe will more effectually promote the highest good of the Cooper Union. Mr. Cooper further authorizes the trustees to draw on him or his representatives for the further sum of $50,000 as soon as the trustees can wisely use this amount in the formation and arrangement of the workingmen's library.

A WILLIAMS College student who went to Pittsfield on a "spark" the other day, had occasion to get a check cashed at a bank, but the cashier did'nt know him and demanded identification. He bethought himself of the mark on his underclothing, and triumphantly unbuttoned his coat only to disclose in plain letters on the band of his shirt the name of his chum, who had lent him the garment for the occasion.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.
New Stock New Goods of all kinds.
New Stock New Goods of all kinds.
New Stock New Goods of all kinds.
In the way of
FAMILY MEDICINES, DRUGS, CHEMICALS, PERFUMES OF EVERY VARIETY.
All our goods are fresh, and we guarantee them strictly pure and of the best quality.
Please call and examine our large and well selected stock. Remember the place
JAMES E. BURNS & CO.'S
Corner Penn and Sixth (old St. Clair) street.

AN INSALUBRIOUS SEASON.
Spring is welcome, but not its diseases. We should be glad to have its bloom without its foes' its vapors, its sudden changes of temperature, and the agues, fits of indigestion, bilious attacks, and other harassing disorders which they engender. As this cannot be, it behooves all sensible people to do the best they can to escape such serious drawbacks on the poetry of the season. Ask any physician what the weak and delicate ought to do when miasma infects the air. The answer will be, "tone and regulate the system." But how? That is the important question. A dozen medical men would probably recommend as many different medicines. On the other hand, the thousands who have tested the virtues of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters as an invigorant and alterative, will recommend but one, the wholesome preventive and restorative in which their own experience has taught them to trust. A course of this rare vegetable stimulant, commenced now, would save many a pang to the feeble and debilitated. It would be wise economy too, for it would probably preclude the necessity for medical advice. Without disparagement to a profession which all intelligent men and women respect and honor, it is just as well, if possible, to keep out of the doctors' hands, and they would have comparatively few cases of fever and ague, dyspepsia, biliousness, nervousness, and general debility to attend to, if this agreeable and healthful specific were in universal use.

SELLERS'
Imperial Cough Syrup
Has given relief to thousands who have used it, and the proprietor is persuaded that it has the power to impart benefit that cannot be claimed for the cough mixtures in general use.
Most of the mixtures sold for coughs are composed of spirituous and inflammatory articles, which, while they give little relief, really do harm.
THE IMPERIAL COUGH SYRUP.
Contains no spirituous ingredients whatever, and may be used in all cases not requiring active medical treatment.
Lindsays Impr'd Blood Searcher.
Cures Erysipelas, Scrofula, Ulcers, Cutaneous Diseases, Sore Eyes, Pimples on the Face, Scald Heads, Mercurial Diseases, Debility, Salt Rheum, etc.
Johnson's Rheumatic Compound.
One house in Massachusetts sold fifty bottles JOHNSTON'S RHEUMATIC COMPOUND with the agreement, NO CURE MONEY REFUNDED, and had only three bottles refunded. Why endure aching limbs and stiff joints when there is such a certain remedy.
Sold by all Druggists.
PREPARED ONLY BY
R. E. SELLERS & CO.,
TTHS No. 45 WOOD ST., Pittsburgh, Pa.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.
FABER &
VAN DOREN,
367 Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
STEAM ENGINES,
IRON AND WOOD WORKING
MACHINERY,
Steam Pumps,
Engineers' and Machinists' Tools,
STEAM FIRE ENGINES,
BELTING,
Woolen Machinery, Machine Cards.
Manufacturers' and Mill Supplies. A constant supply on hand and furnished on short notice.
ORDERS SOLICITED.
GRATES.
GRATES.
Keep Your Houses Clean,
AND
SAVE FUEL,
BY USING THE
Wellman Patent Reflector
STOVE AND GRATE.
Which Stand Without a Rival.
The WELLMAN STOVE is furnished with the "REFLECTOR GRATE," and possesses all the advantages of an open fire place. It is specially adapted to houses where the flues are too small to warm a grate, and affords all the comforts of a CHEERFUL OPEN FIRE.
1st. As a radiator of heat it has *double* the intensity of any other grate.
2d. It is unquestionably the most cleanly—no soot, or ashes escaping into the room—which, in the ordinary Grate, proves so detrimental to carpets and furniture.
3d. The combustion is *perfect*. There is no waste in unburnt cinders—every ounce of the fuel is completely consumed, that nothing remains but the finest ashes.
4th. As an economizer of fuel—there being an actual saving of at least 25 per cent.
5th. It is highly ornamental.
6th. It is set so deep in the chimney, that it is much safer, and also less liable to puff in windy weather.
7th. A slight motion of the shaker cleanses the entire fire, and causes it to burn with great brilliancy and intensity of heat.
Satisfactory references had at the store of W. BARNES, corner of 33 avenue and Market street, Pittsburgh, W. F. GOODWIN, 66 Federal street, Allegheny, or at the FOUNDRY, corner Duquesne Way and Water street, Pittsburgh.
Parties who are building, or who contemplate changing Grates, are respectfully requested to examine "The Wellman." Satisfaction guaranteed in all cases.
L. H. SMITH & CO.,
Manufacturers,
West Point Foundry.
GRAFF,
HUGUS
& CO.,
Manufacturers of
Cooking and Heating
STOVES,
RANGES, FURNACES,
AND
Fine Grate Fronts,
INCLUDING THE
COLUMBIA COOK STOVE,
Confidence Cook Stove,
The Boston
DOUBLE-OVEN IMPROVED
Cooking Range,
Nile's Improved Star Range,
AND
FIERY FURNACE.
OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE:
206 and 208
Liberty Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.
AT
WILLIAM SEMPLE'S,
A Comple te Stock of
NEW SPRING GOODS.
At Attractive Prices.
New Dress and Shirting Percales.
Fine Black and White Mourning Ginghams.
Beautiful styles Delaines and Armures.
Tycoon Repps, rich figures for Wrappers.
Alpaca Plaids, bright and colored for children.
Black and Colored Alpaca Poplins.
Black and Colored Wool Delaines.
Satin Cloths, spring colors.
Poplin Plaids, beautiful spring styles.
Plain and Fancy Mixed Poplins.
Black and Colored Dress Silks.
Japanese Silks and Irish Poplins, all colors.
At 12½c., Double Width Alpaca Poplins.
At 12½c., yard wide Dress Chintzes, a great bargain.
At 6½c., Fast Colored Calicos, a special bargain.
At 12½c., yard wide Bleached Muslin, extra good.
At 35c., 6-4 Table Linen extra heavy.
At 50c., Heavy Scotch Crash.
At 10c., White Damask Towels, all Linen.
At 18½c., White Irish Linen, an extra bargain.
BARGAINS IN EVERY DEPARTMENT,
Wholesale
AT
WILLIAM SEMPLE'S,
Nos. 180 and 182 Federal Street, Allegheny City.
Ladies' Underwear
DEPARTMENT.
JOS. HORNE & CO.,
Library Hall,
197 AND 199 PENN STREET.
Have just opened in this line a large assortment of
LADIES
Muslin and Cambric Underwear,
OF SUPERIOR STYLE AND MAKE,
COMPRISING
Ladies' Night Dresses,
Chemises, Drawers,
Toilet Sacques,
Tucked Skirts,
Flounced Skirts,
Handsome Trail Skirts,
Fine Tucked Skirts at 75c.
10 Tucked Skirts, ex. good, at $1.
These Goods All New and Fresh,
AND
SELLING AT LOW PRICES.
New Bridal, Quaker, and Princess Alice
CRINOLINES.
Ladies' Hosiery
IN GREAT VARIETY.
NOVELTIES IN
Gents' Neck Wear,
FINE SHIRTS, SUSPENDERS, &c.
New Goods Every Day
THIS WEEK.
mh1
DOOLEY'S YEAST POWDER
The attention of Housekeepers, Hotels and Restaurants is invited to the superior merits and excellence, over all other preparations, of this perfectly pure and infallible
BAKING POWDER.
It stands unrivaled for producing elegant, light and nutritious
ROLLS, BISCUITS, BUCKWHEAT, CORN
And Other Griddle Cakes.
WAFFLES, DUMPLINGS, POT PIES, PASTRY, &c.
It is especially adapted for use by Inland or Ocean vessels, as it is put up in tins, which are imperious to the action of weather or time. Try it.
THIS VALUABLE CULINARY ARTICLE
Is put up in Cans of ¼ lb., ½ lb., 1 lb., and 5 lbs. each, actual net weight, as represented, and
Sold generally throughout the United States
BY GROCERS AND SHIP CHANDLERS.
DOOLEY & BROTHER,
MANUFACTURERS,
Ja21:wrsoow-TTHS 69 New Street, New York.

CITY TREASURER'S OFFICE,
Fourth ave., between Wood and Smithfield sts.,
PITTSBURGH, February 17, 1871.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL OWNERS OF
Drays, Carts, Carriages, Buggies, &c.,
(whether resident or non-resident) in the City of Pittsburgh, to PAY THEIR LICENSES at this office, forthwith.
In the case any fee not paid on or before the FIRST MONDAY IN MARCH, 1871, will be placed in the hands of a Police Officer for collection, subject to a collection fee of 50 cents, and all persons who refuse or neglect to take out licenses, will be subject to a penalty of DOUBLE THE AMOUNT OF THE LICENSES, to be recovered before a Magistrate.
THE OLD METAL PLATES of last year must be returned at the time licenses are taken out or 25 cents additional will be charged on each license.
RATES OF LICENSES:

Each one horse vehicle	$ 7 50
Each two horse vehicle	12 00
Each four horse vehicle	15 00
Each two horse hack	15 00
Omnibus and Timber Wheels drawn by two horses, each	18 00

ONE DOLLAR EXTRA will be charged for each additional horse used in any of the above vehicles.
A. J. COCHRAN,
City Treasurer.

PITTSBURGH, February 24, 1871.
DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.—The partnership heretofore existing under the name of KRAMER, ROHN & CO., at No. 179 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, was dissolved by mutual consent on February 1st, 1871, Mr. P. R. BOHN retiring. The business will be conducted by the remaining partners under the same and style of KRAMER & VOGLESON, who will settle all accounts. FLORENCE KRAMER.
P. R. BOHN.
WM. M. VOGLESON.

PITTSBURGH, February 24, 1871.
In retiring from the firm of KRAMER, ROHN & CO., I most cordially recommend my successors, Messrs. KRAMER & VOGLESON, to the patronage of my friends and those of the late firm.
fe24:n81 P. H. BOHN.
FLORENCE KRAMER. WM. M. VOGLESON.
Kramer & Vogleson,
No. 179 Liberty Street,
MANUFACTURERS OF
CONFECTIONERY,
AND DEALERS IN
FOREIGN FRUITS, PICKLES, SAUCES,
Ketchups, Canned Fruits, Vegetables, etc.
fe24:n81
A. H. English & Co.,
98 FOURTH AVENUE,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
Publishers of OSGOOD'S PROGRESSIVE SERIES OF SCHOOL BOOKS, including Osgood's Reader and Speller, Dean's Arithmetic, Burtt's Grammars, and Cowley's System of Penmanship
All orders by mail promptly filled. de29:n58
NEW SPRING GOODS.
A splendid new stock of
Cloths, Cassimeres, &c.,
Just received by HENRY MEYER,
mh6:n36 Merchant Tailor, 73 Smithfield St.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.
AT
SEMPLE'S,
te Stock of
NG GOODS.
Low Prices for New Goods
At 75c., Gents' Colored Kid Gloves, all sizes.
At $1 25, Ladies' Black and Colored Kid Gloves, all sizes. The best made. None better.
At 10c., Ladies' White Ribbed Cotton Hose.
At 62c., Ladies' Merino Undervests.
At $2 25, Ladies' White Woven Skirts.
At 75c., Gents' White Dress Shirts.
At 62c., Gents' Colored Cloth Shirts.
New Spring Hats, Bonnets, Ribbons and Flowers.
New Striped Shawls.
New styles Ladies' Pointed Collars.
Lace Collars and Handkerchiefs.
Lace and Embroidered Edgings and Insertings.
Plain, Striped and Barred Nainsooks.
Swiss, Jaconet and Victoria Lawn.
White Brilliants and Piques.
Bleached and Unbleached Sheetings, all widths.
Shirting Muslins and Irish Linens.
Marseilles and Honey Comb Quilts.
Shirt Fronts, Wristbands, Collars, &c.
RY DEPARTMENT,
and Retail,
AT
SEMPLES,
al Street, Allegheny City.
FINANCIAL.
NEW 7-30 GOLD LOAN
OF THE
Northern Pacific
RAILROAD CO.
SECURED BY
First Mortgage on Railroad and Land Grant.
SAFE! PROFITABLE! PERMANENT!
JAY COOKE & CO.
Offer for sale at par and accrued interest the First Mortgage Land Grant Gold Bonds of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company. They are free from United States Tax, and are issued of the following denominations. Coupons $100, $500 and $1,000. Registered $100, $500, $1,000 $5,000 and $10,000.
With the same entire confidence with which we commended Government bonds to Capitalists and People, we now, after the fullest investigation recommend these Northern Pacific Railroad bonds to our friends and the general public.
GOLD PAYMENTS.—Both principal and interest are payable in American gold coin, at the office of Jay Cooke & Co., New York City—the principal at the end of 30 years, and the interest (at the rate of seven and three-tenths per cent. per annum) half-yearly, on the first of January and July.
PERFECT SAFETY.—The bonds we are now selling are secured by a first and only mortgage on all the property and rights of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, which will embrace on the completion of the work:
1. Over Two Thousand Miles of Road, with rolling stock, buildings, and all other equipments.
2. Over Twenty-two Thousand Acres of Land to every mile of finished road. This land, agricultural, timbered and mineral, amounting in all to more than Fifty Million Acres, consists of alternate sections, reaching twenty to forty miles on each side of the track, and extending in a broad fertile belt from Wisconsin through the richest portions of Minnesota, Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Oregon and Washington, to Puget Sound.
While the Government does not directly guarantee the

FINANCIAL.

Robinson Brothers,

BANKERS,

No. 78 Fourth Ave.,

Buy and sell all kinds of

Government Securities, State, City and County Bonds, Real Estate Mortgages and Business Paper.

Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS at the NEW YORK STOCK BOARD.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

fe28-63

James T. Brady & Co.,

BANKERS,

Fourth Avenue and Wood Street.

Financial Agents of United States FOR FUNDED LOAN Of 1880, 1885 and 1900.

SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS NOW OPEN.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.

THE DAILY GAZETTE.

MONEY AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, WEDNESDAY, March 8, 1871.

The loan market is working easily—outside demand for first class paper could not be supplied to-day. The National Banks have yet had no difficulty in keeping balances fairly at work, but the offerings are upon a diminished scale.

In local stocks there is more activity, and in consequence, a small advance in prices, more especially noticed in bank shares and Columbia oil stock. For the last named $17.50 was bid, 18 asked.

There is still some inquiry for the common stock of the Monongahela Water Company at par, and in one or two cases 25¼@25⅝ has been paid.

Exchange National bank sold at 71.50 last evening, and that price was bid for a small lot to-day.

The New York market is considerably unsettled to-day. Gold is active and higher, and Government bonds are all from ¼@⅝ lower. What has been the moving cause for the change in these quotations we have no information.

The stock market has suffered from a heavy bear raid, and the entire list has declined from ½ to 3¾ per cent. The heaviest decline has been in Cleveland & Pittsburgh, after which follow Rock Island, the North Westerns, St. Paulo, Pacific Mail and Toledo & Wabash. The reaction is quoted this morning, but only to a partial extent, but the market still wears a business look.

Robinson Bros., No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following comparative quotations of bonds and stocks, from their latest advices by wire:

	Tuesday.	Wednesday.
Bonds—1881	110	112½
5-20—1862	112½	112¾
" 1864	112¾	113
" 1865	112¾	113
" 1865 new	111	110¾
" 1867	111½	111¾
" 1868	111¾	111¾
10-40s	109½	109
Currency 6s	118½	118¾
Gold	111¾	111¾
RAILWAYS.		
New York Central	97¾	97
Do Scrip	96¾	96¾
Erie	21	21¼
Reading	102	101¾
Lake Shore	90	90
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	117¾	114¾
Rock Island	110¾	109¾
Chicago & N. W.	93¾	92¾
Do. Preferred	91	92¾
St. Paul, Common	55¾	54¾
Do. Preferred	75¾	74¾
Wabash	55¾	54¾
Do. Preferred	77	76
Ohio & Mississippi	45¾	44¾
Pacific Mail	45¾	44¾
West. Union Telegraph	54¾	53¾
Adams Express	68	67¾
U. S. Express	48¾	48

Closing quotations as received by James T Brady & Co:

Gold	111¾	5-20 Jan. & Jy. '65	110¾
U. S. 6s, 1881	112¾	10-40s	109¾
U. S. 5-20 1862	112¾	6-20 Jan. & Jy. '68	111¾
U. S. 5-20 1864	111¾	C. P. R. R.	111¾
U. S. 5-20 1865	111¾	P. F. W. & C. R. R.	95¾

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, March 8, 1871.

The gold market to-day was active and higher, closing at 111¾@¾. There were loans made at from 2 to 4 per cent. Clearances $21,060,000.

Governments opened steady, but fell off during the day, and closed firm at ⅛@¼ lower than yesterday's quotations, sixes of '81 being the weakest. The awards at the Treasury bond purchase to-day were $2,000,000 at from 109.92 to 110.05.

The stock market was strong at the opening, but as the day advanced, became heavy under sales to realize, and declined from 1 to 1½ per cent. on the entire list. The principal operations have been in New York Central and Hudson, Erie, Cleveland and Pittsburgh, Northwestern preferred, Union Pacific and Pacific Mail. The market closed heavy and lower.

Money loaned freely this morning at 5 per cent. but in the afternoon at 4 per cent., which was the ruling rate.

State Bonds dull with but little change in prices.

Sterling Exchange 9¾.

Government Securities—Coupons 1881, none; 5-20s of '62, 112¾; do '64, 111¾; new do, '65, 110¾; new do '67, 111; new do '68, 111¾; Currency sixes offering at 118¾.

STATE BONDS—Missouri, 91¾; Tennessee, old, 66; do new, 64¾; Virginia new, 66; do old, 63; North Carolina old, 35; do new, 35.

Western Union Telegraph 54¾; Quicksilver 16; Mariposa 6; preferred 18¾; Adams Express 68; American Express 48; United States 48; Merchants' Union 24; United States 48; Pacific Mail 45¾; New York Central 98¾; Scrip 97¾; Erie 21¾; preferred 42; Hudson River 108; Reading 102; Michigan Central 117½; Central and Pacific 114¾; Northwestern 90¾; preferred 92¾; Fort Wayne 96¾; New Jersey Central 108¾; St. Paul 54¾; preferred 76¾; Wabash 54¾; preferred 76¾; Fort Wayne 96¾; Terre Haute 30; preferred 56; Chicago and Alton 124; preferred 125; Ohio and Michigan 93¾; C. C. & I. C. 84¾; Cumberland 30; Quicksilver 15¾; Lake Shore 120; Illinois Central 135¾.

PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, WEDNESDAY, March 8, 1871.

The oil market continues dull and weak, notwithstanding the reported falling in the production. Refined is again off a fraction in the east and crude was offered here to-day about an eighth below yesterday. The fact is, there is but little inquiry for either, nor is it likely that there will be, so long as the latter is so much higher relatively than the former.

CRUDE.

Not a single sale reported. Spot or seller March, 11¾ bid and 11¾ asked, against sales yesterday at 11¾; seller till July, nominal at 11¾@11¾; buyer next year, 10¾; buyer until July, 12; all year, 12@12¼.

REFINED.

Weak and drooping, particularly early deliveries. March, 24¼@24⅜; April, 24¼@24⅜; May, 24⅝@25; March to June, 25; buyer until July, 26, until August, 26¾.

OIL SHIPPED EAST PER A. V. R. R. & W. P. R. R.

Standard Oil Co. 536 bbls refined to Warden F. & Co., Phila.

Forsyth Bro., 670 bbls refined oil to Warden F. & Co., Phila.

Chautauqua Oil Co., 28 bbls refined to Tack Bros. & Co., Phila.

Elkins, Hyde & Co., 48 bbls benzine to Elkins, Baldwin & Co., Phila. 1,442

Total bbls shipped

OIL SHIPPED PER WEST PENN R. R.

Chas. T. Place 65 bbls paraffine to Manhattan Oil Co., New York.

Semple, H. & Co., 1,464 bbls refined oil to Logan Bros., & Co., Phila.

Total 1,66 bbls.

RECEIPTS CRUDE OIL.

Crystal O W 444, account J B Barbour, Kier's O W 502, account F Hutchinson; Progress O W 48, account Downer & Co; Liberty O W 67, account Wilkins; Model O W 944, account Jos Bushnell.

Total 2,457 bbls

[By P. & A. Line.]

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., March 8—12 M.—Crude 13¾; refined March 24¾; April 25¼; May 25¾; June 25¾; July 26¼; March and June 25c bid; April and June 25¼c.

PHILADELPHIA, March 8—5 P. M.—March 24¾; April 24¾; May 25¼; June 25¾; crude 13¾.

NEW YORK, March 8—12 M.—Market dull and quiet; nothing doing; crude 13c; refined 24¾@25c.

NEW YORK, March 8—3 P. M.—Production report has no perceptible effect; market remains unchanged, dull and quiet; crude 13c; refined 24¾; no transactions.

OIL CITY, March 8.—Producers' report shows an average of 13,300 bbls per day for February.

TIDIOUTE, March 8, 10:30 A. M.—Market quiet but firm; about $4.45.

PHILADELPHIA, March 8, 11 A. M.—Market firm at $4.35@4.40.

PETROLEUM CENTRE, March 8, 11:45 A. M.—Market dull and quiet, asking $4.50; no sales.

MOUNDSVILLE, March 8, 11:45 A. M.—Market very dull, offering at $4.35@4.40; no sales.

TITUSVILLE, March 8.—Herald report average for February 16,772; increase stock 72,826; stock March 1st 659,366.

12:30 P. M.—Market very quiet but little doing; buyers offering at $4.35.

OIL CITY, March 8, 12:25 P. M.—Offers to sell at $4.35; not many buyers at these figures; market quiet.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, March 8.—Tobacco firm and active; sales 370 hhds, common to good logs at $5.25@6.25; low to good leaf at $6.50@10.00. Cotton dull but unchanged; middling 18½@18¾c. Flour firm, and fair shipping demand of extra family at $6.25. Grain quiet and firm. Provisions quiet and weak; mess pork $21.75, prime nominal at $20. Bulk meats 9@9½c; sides 9¾@10¼c. Bacon 12½@13½c. Bulk meats 10¾c. Lard 12¾@13½c. Hams; sugar cured 16c, do. plain 15c, all packed. Whisky quiet at 96c.

PITTSBURGH MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, WEDNESDAY, March 8, 1871.

APPLES—There is a continued fair demand and with only moderate receipts, prices are well sustained, $4@5 for fair to good and $5.50@6.00 for choice to fancy.

APPLE BUTTER—Quoted 25@30 cts per gallon for prime to choice.

ASHES—Common Soda Ash, 4 cts; Refined to 4¾; Pearl Ash, 9; Potash, 7¾.

BUTTER—Prime to choice may be quoted at 30@32, though it takes something very fine to bring the outside figure. Inferior and common, 12@20; stocks of all kinds comparatively light.

BEANS—$1.50@2.25 per bushel.

BROOM CORN—4@6 cts per lb.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—2¾@3 cts.

CHEESE—Is reported steady at the recent advance, 16@16, the outside figure for York State cheese.

COAL—Anthracite quoted at $10.00@10.50 per ton.

CORNMEAL—Small sales of prime yellow at 80@85 cts per bushel.

CORN OIL—Is firm and standard brands are quoted at 25 cts in 25 or 40 barrel lots, and the usual advance for small lots.

CANDLES—Quoted at 12 cts for mould, and 10 for star.

CEMENT—Sales Louisville Hydraulic at $3.00 in bbls, and Calumet Plaster at $4¼ per bbl.

DRIED FRUIT—Peaches firm but unchanged; quarters, 10@10½; mixed, 11@11¾, and halves, 13@14. Apples may be quoted at 4@5 cts. Blackberries, 12@13.

EGGS—The supply is about equal to the demand and 23 cts is still regarded as the ruling quotation. Some dealers are inclined to think that 24 could be realized, while others allege that it is difficult to obtain 23.

FLOUR—The demand is rather better, as is nearly always the case when the market gives evidence of an advance, though as yet there is no change to make in quotations. We continue to quote western flours at $6.75@7.00 for choice spring extras; $7.25@7.50 for fancy do; $8.00@8.50 for choice winter and $8.75@9.50 for white. Rye Four scarce and firm at $5.75@6.00, though there is not much inquiry for it.

FEATHERS—We are reported sales of No 1 live geese feathers, to the trade, at 75, may be quoted at 80 in small lots.

GRAIN—There is a continued good milling demand for Wheat and prices are higher; we quote red at $1.50@1.60 and No. 1 white may now be quoted at $1.70. The receipts for some days past have been unusually light and there is now very little in the hands of dealers. Oats scarce and in demand, though without quotable change; we are reported sales on track and wharf, at 55@56, and small lots, in store may be quoted at 58@60. Ear Corn continues very scarce, and there is considerable inquiry, mostly, however, for small lots; it is selling readily at 70@72 for prime yellow. Not much inquiry for shelled. Rye is scarce and in demand but unchanged, $1.00@1.05, in first and second hands. Barley continues quite active and unchanged; receipts and offerings comparatively light. We continue to quote at 80@85 for spring, and 90@95 for fall.

GROCERIES—The grocery trade is steady and fairly active, though devoid of any new or important characteristics worth of special notice. Following are the latest ruling quotations:

COFFEE—Fancy Rio, 20; Prime, 19; Good, 18; Fair, 17; Roasting, 16@16¾.

SYRUPS—Choice White Honey, 75; Havemyer & Elders, 75; Silver Drips, 60; Lovering, 65; other grades, 55@55.

SUGARS—Choice New Orleans, 11½; prime, 11; good, 10½; fully fair, 10; Porto Rico Sugars 10¾@11½; Cuba, 10@11; Demarara, 11½@12½.

REFINED SUGARS—Hard Sugars, 13½; A Coffee, 12½; "B," 12¼; Extra C, 12¼; C, yellow, 12.

MOLASSES—New Orleans, choice, 70; prime, 68; good, 65.

TEAS—Fancy Young Hyson, $1.40; Good, $1.10; Fair, $1. Lower grades down to 70cts. Black Teas—Fine, $1.25; good, $1.15; fair, $1.00. Imperial Fancy, $1.40; good, $1.25; fair, $1. Oolong fancy, $1.25; good, 95cts; fair, 80@85cts. Gunpowder fancy, $1.30; good, $1.20; fair, 70@80c. Japan Fancy, $1; good, 90c; fair, 75c.

RICE—Choice Carolina, 9¾c; prime, 9c; good, 8½c.

SPICES—Grain Pepper, 20c. Cassia, 20c. Cloves, 20c. Cassia, 60c.

FRUITS—Layer currants, 11¾@12 cents. Prunes, 12c. Valencia Raisins, 10c. Layer Raisins, $3.25 per box.

HAY—Is selling from country wagons, at $12@20 per ton, as to quality.

HONEY—Continues dull and cannot be quoted above 25@30 cts.

HOMINY—$3.00@3.50 per bbl; Pearl, $6.00@6.25.

HUSKS—Quoted at 2½@3 cts.

HIDES—Green salted (all weights) 10¾@11¾; green butchers (cow and steer) 7¾@8; dry flint (all weights) 18@19½; dry salted 16@17; dry kip and calf, 16@18; dry sheep pelts, 30@35; green do, 75@90; stocks of all kinds comparatively light.

BEANS—$1.50@2.25 per bushel.

BROOM CORN—4@6 cts per lb.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—2¾@3 cts.

CHEESE—Is reported steady at the recent advance, 16@16, the outside figure for York State cheese.

COAL—Anthracite quoted at $10.00@10.50 per ton.

CORNMEAL—Small sales of prime yellow at 80@85 cts per bushel.

CORN OIL—Is firm and standard brands are quoted at 25 cts in 25 or 40 barrel lots, and the usual advance for small lots.

CANDLES—Quoted at 12 cts for mould, and 10 for star.

CEMENT—Sales Louisville Hydraulic at $3.00 in bbls, and Calumet Plaster at $4¼ per bbl.

DRIED FRUIT—Peaches firm but unchanged; quarters, 10@10½; mixed, 11@11¾, and halves, 13@14. Apples may be quoted at 4@5 cts. Blackberries, 12@13.

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FEATHERS—We are reported sales of No 1 live geese feathers, to the trade, at 75, may be quoted at 80 in small lots.

GRAIN—There is a continued good milling demand for Wheat and prices are higher; we now be quoted at $1.50. The receipts for some days past have been unusually light and there is now very little in the hands of dealers. Oats scarce and in demand, though without quotable change; we are reported sales on track and wharf, at 55@56, and small lots, in store may be quoted at 58@60. Ear Corn continues very scarce, and there is considerable inquiry, mostly, however, for small lots; it is selling readily at 70@72 for prime yellow. Not much inquiry for shelled. Rye is scarce and in demand but unchanged. $1.00@1.05, in first and second hands. Barley continues quite active and unchanged; receipts and offerings comparatively light. We continue to quote at 80@85 for spring, and 90@95 for fall.

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SYRUPS—Choice White Honey, 75; Havemyer & Elders, 75; Silver Drips, 60; Lovering, 65; other grades, 55@55.

SUGARS—Choice New Orleans, 11½; prime, 11; good, 10½; fully fair, 10; Porto Rico Sugars 10¾@11½; Cuba, 10@11; Demarara, 11½@12½.

REFINED SUGARS—Hard Sugars, 13½; A Coffee, 12½; "B," 12¼; Extra C, 12¼; C, yellow, 12.

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TEAS—Fancy Young Hyson, $1.40; Good, $1.10; Fair, $1. Lower grades down to 70cts. Black Teas—Fine, $1.25; good, $1.15; fair, $1.00. Imperial Fancy, $1.40; good, $1.25; fair, $1. Oolong fancy, $1.25; good, 95cts; fair, 80@85cts. Gunpowder fancy, $1.30; good, $1.20; fair, 70@80c. Japan Fancy, $1; good, 90c; fair, 75c.

RICE—Choice Carolina, 9¾c; prime, 9c; good, 8½c.

SPICES—Grain Pepper, 20c. Cassia, 60c. Cloves, 20c. Cassia, 60c.

FRUITS—Layer currants, 11¾@12 cents. Prunes, 12c. Valencia Raisins, 10c. Layer Raisins, $3.25 per box.

HAY—Is selling from country wagons, at $12@20 per ton, as to quality.

HONEY—Continues dull and cannot be quoted above 25@30 cts.

HOMINY—$3.00@3.50 per bbl; Pearl, $6.00@6.25.

HUSKS—Quoted at 2½@3 cts.

HIDES—Green salted (all weights) 10¾@11¾; green butchers (cow and steer) 7¾@8; dry flint (all weights) 18@19½; dry salted 16@17; dry kip and calf, 16@18; dry sheep pelts, 30@35; green do, 75@90; stocks of all kinds comparatively light.

LIME—Sales of Cleveland at $4.25 per bbl and eastern at $1.75.

OATS—Are in fair selling way at $1 for bran; $1.15@1.25 for seconds and $1.50@1.60 for middlings, according to quality.

ONIONS—Scarce and in demand and may be quoted at $5.00@6.00 per bbl, as to quality.

OILS—No 1 lard $1.00@1.10; No 2, 90; Pure; Labrador oil $1.50; whale oils, 65; bank, 60c.

PROVISIONS—Plain shoulders, 10c; Sugar Cured do, 11; Ribbed Sides, 12c; Clear do, 13c; Sugar Cured Hams, 16; Canvassed do, 17; Rendered Lard, 13@14; in tes, and 14 in buckets and kegs. Dried Beef, 18. Mess Pork, $23. Country Lard, 11@12c.

RICE—Firm and higher; we now quote at 8@9¾ cts per pound.

POTATOES—Demand fair and notwithstanding increased receipts, prices are well sustained; $1.25@1.30 per bushel, the outside figure for prime Peach Blows.

ONIONS—There is a fair demand for Clover seed, mostly for small lots, however, while prices remain unchanged; $6.75@7.00. Timothy seed is very scarce, but the demand is meagre; we continue to quote at $4.25@4.50.

Flaxseed unchanged, at $2.25@2.30.

SALTPETRE—Refined, 7½; Chemical Olives, 7¾; Crampton's, 10; Wax, 8; Babbitts, 11; Wayman's Friend, 9¾; Dobbins, 10¾; Kitchen Crystal, 10; Colgate's Palm, 14.

SUMAC—Sales Tennessee Sumac at 4¾ cts.

TALLOW—Is dull and cannot be fairly quoted above 6¾@7c.

TURNIPS—Demand is improving and we now quote at 60@65 per bushel.

WILLOWS—Sales Kentucky willows at 10.

PITTSBURGH CATTLE MARKET.

EAST LIBERTY STOCK YARDS, WEDNESDAY, March 8, 1871.

CATTLE.

The receipts though not heavy are somewhat larger than last week, and with a very limited demand, the market is exceedingly dull and heavy and prices are nominally unchanged—indeed, there is hardly enough doing to establish quotations. The number of buyers in attendance is unusually small and the few that are here are very timid, and refuse to buy unless they can do so at very low figures. Is is hoped that there will soon be an improvement, but the indications are not encouraging. The demand for shipment to Philadelphia for the next two or three months is likely to be light, as Lancaster and other adjoining counties in the eastern part of the State, will be almost able to supply that market during that time.

	No.	Wght.	Price.
Hackewood & H. sold for			
Kerwin to Voetter & B	81	98,040	6 40
" " Aull	18	18,80	5 75
" " "	19	19,380	5 75
" " Gillett	2	2,250	6 00
" " Luse	36	31,550	5 25
" " Kleman & A	20	19,930	6 45
" " "	15	14,030	6 45
Holmes, L & Co. sold for:			
Bell to Aull	4	4,910	5 75
Yuckley to Aurentz	3	4,120	5 60
Bear to Wall	2	1,470	5 45
Voetter & B to Wall	18	18,170	5 75
Bush to Shuster	12	14,350	6 00
Hart to White	23	18,700	5 00
Smith, Dunn & Briggs sold for:			
Adams to Gillett	16	16,890	5 80
MISCELLANEOUS.			
Graham & H to Kleman & A	32	29,450	6 25
" " " Wall	23	20,500	6 00
" " " Woodland	18	16,890	5 40
Donahue to Martin	14	16,10	6 60
Robbins to Kleman & A	17	18,050	5 50
HOGS.			

The arrivals continue light but the market not withstanding this and a full supply and prices are weak and drooping. Shippers allege that prices are relatively higher here than in the east and that there is no margin, and this accounts for the falling off in the demand, and so long as this is the case, it is not likely that there will be any improvement. We now quote Philadelphia hogs at 7¾@8, and Yorkers at 7@7¾ on Monday and Tuesday, some sales as high as 8.25 and 8.40, but to-day there are no buyers above 8.

	No.	Wght.	Price.
Hedges & Taylor sold for:			
Cheve to Hedges	78	11,990	7 00
Praden to Hillegas	51	6,890	8 25
Smith & Watson sold for:			
Snyder to McBride & Co	54	9,450	7 25
Moore " "	55	9,150	7 10
Rogers to Smith	55	9,750	7 15
Donahue to Hedges	18	2,260	7 25
Hoffman "	12	2,750	6 95
Westfall to Hedges	32	4,660	7 05
Hazlewood & Blackstock sold for:			
Walters to Hedges	32	7,150	7 20
Shomaker to Davis	66	14,500	8 05
SHEEP.			

With continued light receipts and an average demand, the market is strong and as compared with last week prices, particularly for the better grades, is firmer. Offerings mainly of the common and medium grades, and of fine fat sheep are wanted for shipment to New York. We now quote 8@8½ lb sheep at 5@6½ cts, and 9@9½ lb, fat and smooth, at 6¾@7¼c.

	No.	Wght.	Price.
Hedges & Taylor sold for:			
Reed to Murphy	91	7,240	5 00
Norris to Pearce	108	7,640	5 40
Stoutemyer to Brisman	109	10,270	5 87
Smith & Watson sold for:			
Erwin to Erisman	102	12,230	5 87
Adams "	91	8,151	5 00
Longstruth to Pearce	85	8,060	5 50
Fletcher "	30	1,630	5 00
Brainerd "	97	8,540	5 62
Campbell to Davis	178	15,820	5 62
Erwin to Pearce	79	6,810	5 85
" " Dietrich	80	7,370	5 50
Neff to Pearce	88	7,870	5 30
Hazlewood & Blackstock sold for:			
Kerr & Clark to Davis	170	16,460	5 80
Kendig to Pearce	206	18,760	6 25
" "	202	16,250	6 00
Erwin to Latta	84	6,360	5 00
Eddings to Krisman	185	15,110	5 15

Markets by Telegraph.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, March 8, 1871.

FLOUR quiet and nominally unchanged.

WHEAT—No. 2 spring quiet, at ¼@¾c lower; closed $1.26@1.25; this afternoon dull, at $1.24 @1.24¾.

CORN—No. 2 mixed fairly active; closed quiet this afternoon at 40¼@40.

RYE—No. 2 nominally unchanged.

BARLEY—No. 2 dull, 76c.

HIGHWINES—From bound steady, 86c.

PROVISIONS quiet and easier.

MESS PORK—$20 bbls cash; $20.75@21.00 seller April.

HOGS—Dressed quiet, 7¾@7¾c; live easier at $6.20@7.25.

CATTLE dull, $4.25@5.75.

RECEIPTS—Hogs, 5,500

SHIPMENTS—Hogs,

New York.

NEW YORK, March 8.—Cotton active and advanced; middling upland 16¼c. Flour dull and declined; superfine western and State $6@6.50; common to good extra $6.75@7.70; good to choice $8.80@7.45; white western extra $7.45@ 7.80; Ohio $6.85@7.50; St. Louis $7@8. Rye flour and Corn Meal unchanged. Whisky firmer at 92@93c. Wheat dull and declined; sales 93,000 bush new spring at $1.57; old $1.46; white Michigan $1.85@1.90. Rye firm. Barley and Malt quiet. Corn dull and drooping; mixed western 72@73c; yellow 75@76c. Oats firm; western and Ohio 62@70c; old western 69@c. Leather steady at 27@29c and 25@ 28c for Orinoco. Wool less active, with domestic at 46@55c; unwashed 35@44c; pulled 40@49c; California 28@32c. Hay unchanged. Hops firm; State 40@45c; Western 38@40c. Coffee firm. Rio 19@21c. Sugar steady; Cuba 8¾@9. Molasses steady; New Orleans 60@65c. Rice 8¾@9¾c. Crude petroleum 13½ refined 24¾c. Mess pork, new, $21.75@21.87; old $21.50. Prime pork $18.75. Prime mess new, $21.50. April and May $20.50@22.00. Beef quiet. Cut meats quiet; pickled bellies 8½@8¾c; extra 10@11. Hams heavy 9½@12c; mess 7½@8c; India 23@33c. Cut meats dull; hams 11½@13c; shoulders 8½@8¾c; middles dull and nominal. Lard heavy; prime steam 12½@13c; kettle dried 13½c. Butter quiet and unchanged. Cheese steady, 13@ 16½c

Metals.—Manufactured copper steady; Ingot Lake 21½@22. Iron, Scotch pig active, 31@ 34c; United States very firm; 3½@3¾c. Russia sheet 10½@11c, gold.

Letter.—Flour dull and drooping; $6.30@ 6.80 shipping extras. Wheat dull and drooping; red amber $1.60@1.70; new spring $1.36@ 1.37. Rye firmer, $1.12. Corn dull and declined; mixed western 87c. Lard 12¾@13, May 13½c. Eggs steady, fresh 25@26.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, March 8.—Cotton dull and unsettled; middling nominally 15¾@16c. Flour firm; family $6.50@6.75. Wheat firm; red $1.50@1.55; amber $1.60@1.65. Rye scarce and $1.15. Corn firm; 75@76c. Oats dull and drooping; 50@ 51c. Barley dull and drooping; 90@95c. Coffee firm; prime 18@19c. Sugar quiet and unchanged. New Orleans 9¾@10c, the latter rate for clarified. Molasses quiet. Linseed oil quiet and unchanged. Lard oil dull and drooping $1.05@1.10. Eggs steady, 20c. Butter scarce and firm; choice fresh 30@35c. Cheese scarce and firm; 15@16c. Lard dull; refined 13½; country 12½.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, March 8.—Flour; concessions would have to be made to sell. Wheat in good demand light but held firm; No. 2 $1.24. Oats; No 2 firm at 51½c. Corn; No. 2 mixed quiet at 40c. Rye dull; No. 1 at 76c. Mess pork dull at $21.00. Dressed hogs 7¾c.

Detroit.

DETROIT, March 8.—Flour dull and nominal. Wheat quiet and weak. Clover seed active and advanced, $6.60.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, March 8.—Through—63 pkgs groceries, S H Baird; 146 bgs coffee, Jenkens; 90 pkgs confectionery, Kramer, V & Co; 23 do groceries, John Porterfield; 46 do do, J A Renshaw; 56 do do, S P Shriver & Co; 56 do do, Watt, Lang & Co; 1 car and do do, E Heazleton; 60 bbls sugar, 27 pkgs tobacco, Dilworth, H & Co; 15 bgs coffee, list of groceries, 12 pkgs confectionery, Wm Schaefer, Reymer Bro; 70 bales oakum, J H Sneathen; 50 sks salt, 37 pkgs fish, Seghuver & V; 11 pkgs tea, Hall, Dodge & Co; 1 car Wright's rice, W Cooper & Co; 25 bbls sugar, Carter, Bro & Co; 2 cks cash, Dunievy Bro; 9 bbls sugar, W Rosen, 7 bbls fish, W Smith; 2 bbls tea, Crampton's, 10; Wax, 8; Babbitts, 11; Wayman's Friend, 9¾; Dobbins, 10¾; Kitchen Crystal, 10; Colgate's Palm, 14.

SUMAC—Sales Tennessee Sumac at 4¾ cts.

TALLOW—Is dull and cannot be fairly quoted above 6¾@7c.

TURNIPS—Demand is improving and we now quote at 60@65 per bushel.

WILLOWS—Sales Kentucky willows at 10.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, March 8, 1871.

The gold market to-day was active and higher, closing at 111¾@¾. There were loans made at from 2 to 4 per cent. Clearances $21,060,000.

Governments opened steady, but fell off during the day, and closed firm at ⅛@¼ lower than yesterday's quotations, sixes of '81 being the weakest. The awards at the Treasury bond purchase to-day were $2,000,000 at from 109.92 to 110.05.

The stock market was strong at the opening, but as the day advanced, became heavy under sales to realize, and declined from 1 to 1½ per cent. on the entire list. The principal operations have been in New York Central and Hudson, Erie, Cleveland and Pittsburgh, Northwestern preferred, Union Pacific and Pacific Mail. The market closed heavy and lower.

Money loaned freely this morning at 5 per cent. but in the afternoon at 4 per cent., which was the ruling rate.

State Bonds dull with but little change in prices.

Sterling Exchange 9¾.

Government Securities—Coupons 1881, none; 5-20s of '62, 112¾; do '64, 111¾; new do, '65, 110¾; new do '67, 111; new do '68, 111¾; Currency sixes offering at 118¾.

STATE BONDS—Missouri, 91¾; Tennessee, old, 66; do new, 64¾; Virginia new, 66; do old, 63; North Carolina old, 35; do new, 35.

Western Union Telegraph 54¾; Quicksilver 16; Mariposa 6; preferred 18¾; Adams Express 68; American Express 48; United States 48; Merchants' Union 24; United States 48; Pacific Mail 45¾; New York Central 98¾; Scrip 97¾; Erie 21¾; preferred 42; Hudson River 108; Reading 102; Michigan Central 117½; Central and Pacific 114¾; Northwestern 90¾; preferred 92¾; Fort Wayne 96¾; New Jersey Central 108¾; St. Paul 54¾; preferred 76¾; Wabash 54¾; preferred 76¾; Fort Wayne 96¾; Terre Haute 30; preferred 56; Chicago and Alton 124; preferred 125; Ohio and Michigan 93¾; C. C. & I. C. 84¾; Cumberland 30; Quicksilver 15¾; Lake Shore 120; Illinois Central 135¾.

PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, WEDNESDAY, March 8, 1871.

The oil market continues dull and weak, notwithstanding the reported falling in the production. Refined is again off a fraction in the east and crude was offered here to-day about an eighth below yesterday. The fact is, there is but little inquiry for either, nor is it likely that there will be, so long as the latter is so much higher relatively than the former.

CRUDE.

Not a single sale reported. Spot or seller March, 11¾ bid and 11¾ asked, against sales yesterday at 11¾; seller till July, nominal at 11¾@11¾; buyer next year, 10¾; buyer until July, 12; all year, 12@12¼.

REFINED.

Weak and drooping, particularly early deliveries. March, 24¼@24⅜; April, 24¼@24⅜; May, 24⅝@25; March to June, 25; buyer until July, 26, until August, 26¾.

OIL SHIPPED EAST PER A. V. R. R. & W. P. R. R.

Standard Oil Co. 536 bbls refined to Warden F. & Co., Phila.

Forsyth Bro., 670 bbls refined oil to Warden F. & Co., Phila.

Chautauqua Oil Co., 28 bbls refined to Tack Bros. & Co., Phila.

Elkins, Hyde & Co., 48 bbls benzine to Elkins, Baldwin & Co., Phila. 1,442

Total bbls shipped

OIL SHIPPED PER WEST PENN R. R.

Chas. T. Place 65 bbls paraffine to Manhattan Oil Co., New York.

Semple, H. & Co., 1,464 bbls refined oil to Logan Bros., & Co., Phila.

Total 1,66 bbls.

RECEIPTS CRUDE OIL.

Crystal O W 444, account J B Barbour, Kier's O W 502, account F Hutchinson; Progress O W 48, account Downer & Co; Liberty O W 67, account Wilkins; Model O W 944, account Jos Bushnell.

Total 2,457 bbls

[By P. & A. Line.]

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., March 8—12 M.—Crude 13¾; refined March 24¾; April 25¼; May 25¾; June 25¾; July 26¼; March and June 25c bid; April and June 25¼c.

PHILADELPHIA, March 8—5 P. M.—March 24¾; April 24¾; May 25¼; June 25¾; crude 13¾.

NEW YORK, March 8—12 M.—Market dull and quiet; nothing doing; crude 13c; refined 24¾@25c.

NEW YORK, March 8—3 P. M.—Production report has no perceptible effect; market remains unchanged, dull and quiet; crude 13c; refined 24¾; no transactions.

OIL CITY, March 8.—Producers' report shows an average of 13,300 bbls per day for February.

TIDIOUTE, March 8, 10:30 A. M.—Market quiet but firm; about $4.45.

PHILADELPHIA, March 8, 11 A. M.—Market firm at $4.35@4.40.

PETROLEUM CENTRE, March 8, 11:45 A. M.—Market dull and quiet, asking $4.50; no sales.

MOUNDSVILLE, March 8, 11:45 A. M.—Market very dull, offering at $4.35@4.40; no sales.

TITUSVILLE, March 8.—Herald report average for February 16,772; increase stock 72,826; stock March 1st 659,366.

12:30 P. M.—Market very quiet but little doing; buyers offering at $4.35.

OIL CITY, March 8, 12:25 P. M.—Offers to sell at $4.35; not many buyers at these figures; market quiet.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, March 8.—Tobacco firm and active; sales 370 hhds, common to good logs at $5.25@6.25; low to good leaf at $6.50@10.00. Cotton dull but unchanged; middling 18½@18¾c. Flour firm, and fair shipping demand of extra family at $6.25. Grain quiet and firm. Provisions quiet and weak; mess pork $21.75, prime nominal at $20. Bulk meats 9@9½c; sides 9¾@10¼c. Bacon 12½@13½c. Bulk meats 10¾c. Lard 12¾@13½c. Hams; sugar cured 16c, do. plain 15c, all packed. Whisky quiet at 96c.

RIVER NEWS.

The river continues to recede steadily at this point with 7 feet 4 inches in the channel. Weather cloudy and warm with every appearance of rain.

Boats in port last evening: Mollie Moore, Far West, Kate Putnam, E. H. Durfee, Mary Davage, Messenger and Brill.

Business continues extremely dull at the landing, but it is hoped that there will soon be an improvement. Freights for all points are remarkably scarce for the season, and boats are experiencing considerable difficulty in picking up

THE DAILY GAZETTE.

HOME NEWS.

Letter unpaid yesterday.—Trauerman & Ferry, Salinsville, O., 3 cents.

Allegheny Councils will hold a regular monthly meeting this evening at seven and a half o'clock.

T. B. Cree, Esq. Superintendent of the Y. M. C. A., is one of the most earnest and devoted Christian workers in the State.

The Market Committee of Councils went to Lawrenceville yesterday to examine the proposed sites, and will go to-day to East Liberty. Apropos of markets, the new Fifth avenue market is steadily getting ahead.

Election.—At an election held by Pittsburgh Encampment No. 2, I. O. of O. F., the following officers were elected to serve for the ensuing year: C. P., Richard Harrows; H. P., W. H. McKwen; S. W., A. J. Stabaugh; J. W., J. A. Prince.

Clothing Store Robbed.—On Tuesday evening a store on Liberty street, near the Academy of Music, was entered by some unknown persons, who needed a new outfit. They stole several complete suits, and some handkerchiefs. Who they are is unknown.

Knights of Pythias.—On Tuesday evening Hope Lodge K. P., of Allegheny, was presented by the ladies with a full set of officers' cushions and cushion for the defender. The presentation was made by Dr. Farbergh, and Mr. George F. Comley received the gifts, both in a happy manner.

The Uniontown Robbery.—Two young men, named Daniel Hunt and William Dawiess, have been arrested and lodged in jail, being connected in the late robbery of Mr. Cooper's dry goods store at Uniontown. In the pocket of one of them was found a knife which Mr. Cooper thinks he recognizes.

The Fair in Sharpsburg.—The Ladies' Fair of the First Protestant Methodist Church is still kept open from day and evening to day and evening. Very many from the village and also from the city continue to find pleasure in visiting it. The interest has been well sustained from the beginning. The whole affair will prove a success—a well-earned success.

Another Railroad Accident.—Coroner West informed us yesterday that a boy named Thomas Geary, about twelve years old, was run over by a train on the Allegheny Valley Railroad, during the afternoon near Sandy Creek, and fatally injured. The boy was raised on the train and brought to this city, but died at home in this city when he died in about five minutes after his arrival. An inquest in the case will be held to-day.

The Till Thief Henry Graham, who was charged with stealing forty dollars from Mr. Hutchons' butcher shop in Allegheny had a hearing on Tuesday evening before Mayor Callow, and was held in $500 bail, for action by the Grand Jury. This is not the only charge against him. He is accused of entering a store on Beaver street the other evening and doing the same work. He evidently has been bringing up with a round turn, or he will graduate when he grows a little older, with penitentiary honors.

Curley Morris, according to accounts, has informed "some one" of his method of escape. We have not the pleasure of that gentleman's acquaintance, but we fully believe that he is hardly so unsophisticated as such stories would lead people to suppose. We are told that in New York, as the Philadelphia *Inquirer* reports, he is devoid of the sharpness with which he is usually accredited, but he displays special notice of his whereabouts. The Philadelphians may as well make the best of a bad job, and admit, that as the Pittsburgh Dutchman caught the man, Philadelphians could not keep him.

Well deserved.—On Thursday evening the citizens of Temperanceville made a little visit to the house of Rev. R. R. Donehoo, of the First Presbyterian Church, bringing goodly supplies with them. After a pleasant evening Mr. Donehoo was the recipient of a comfortable pocket book, comfortably lined, which will doubtless come in play. Some other comfortable properties, such as a supply of coal and provisions, we also heard of in that connection. These things are very pleasant, and tend to cement the relations which should always subsist between pastor and people.

A Workman Robbed.—Yesterday morning a man who boards on Third street, left at the usual hour, for his work. On returning to his lunchhhe he found that his room had been kept some of his property, had been broken open, and his silver watch with gold chain, valued at $125, had been carried off together with twenty sovereigns. Another watch, belonging to another boarder, was left in the box untouched. A bolder hand had been making against the house at the room window, but the window evidently had not been raised. The loser thinks that the robbery was committed by some one in the house. The Police were duly notified.

Accident.—A little three-year old boy, whose parents reside on Minersville alley, yesterday wandered from his home, and while crossing Sixth avenue was knocked down by two horses attached to a buggy which was loaded with shrubbery. The wheels passed over both his legs, and one of the mules trod upon his forehead. He was carried into the nearest drug office and Dr. G. S. Purviance was summoned. He came promptly, and after an examination was of the opinion that the child had no bones broken nor any very serious injuries. His escape was wonderful. The driver of the team was no where to be found. We take pleasure in our sincere thanks for attendance on the child and his promptness in responding to the call for his services.

"Appleton's Journal" of this week gives us the first instalment of a new novel entitled "Morton House," by Christian Reid, author of "Valerie Aylmer," which has recently attained so marked a success. "Morton House" is a Southern novel, the scene of which is South Carolina, and the time thirty years ago. It opens with great spirit and promises to excel in interest and dramatic power the first novel by the gifted author, "Christian Reid" is the *nomme de plume* of a lady of American birth, who, we are glad to say, is destined to obtain very high rank among American novelists. Her style is flowing, easy, and vivid, her power of description is great, and her delineations of character graphic and true to nature. There is a singular fascination in all she writes that is the token of an original genius. In addition to this great attraction, *Appleton's Journal* will continue the series of illustrations that has hitherto been a marked feature in its pages, entitled "Picturesque America." The publishers announce that Mr Fenn, the distinguished artist, will this spring visit many Southern localities for the purpose of making sketches of landscapes and places, and that it is designed in time to illustrate every part of the country. No such series of views of American landscapes has ever before appeared.

Fire Yesterday Morning.

The alarm of fire sounded from box 84, was occasioned by a fire which broke out at the Standard Oil Works about 3.20 o'clock yesterday morning. Fire Marshal Butler informed us that the fire was caused by the giving way of some rivets in an oil tank, thus allowing the oil to escape and run over the furnace. The tank contained about 200 bbls. of oil which were entirely consumed. The Fire Department was promptly on the ground and prevented a general conflagration. The loss will amount to about $1,000, on which there is no insurance.

The Peace Jubilee.

The conclusion of the late terrible warfare in Europe is to be celebrated to-night at Library Hall. It is to be presumed that our German fellow citizens will predominate, but the admission will be free to all, and it will doubtless be a most interesting occasion, and one to which in the future it will be pleasant to recall as a souvenir of the interest taken here in one of the mightiest and most eventful contests in history. The last Mozart Verein-hausen, Naumburg and Weil, and W. D. Moore, Esq., are to deliver short addresses, not exceeding ten minutes in length. The German singing societies will harmoniously and acceptably occupy some thirty minutes. The Turners will present one of their grandest tableaux, depicting allegorically Germania and her children in connection with the great event to be celebrated, and Mr. Torge's fine orchestra will scatter musical gems throughout the entire performance. We anticipate that, although Gough and Nilsson have pretty thoroughly tested the capacity of Library Hall, there will be room at eight o'clock, for such a stretching of the walls as will procure us in our seats.

"All our Readers."

A cotemporary is amused at the GAZETTE having advised *all* its readers to attend Nilsson's Concert, and refers to it as our own estimate of the number of our readers, that the Hall would contain them all, &c. Does the astute editor not know how common it is when a large assemblage is desired to say that the people will be present? It is well known that all the halls in the city would not contain the public; and yet it has been found that even in the most popular public halls it is very rare that any one of the public halls can be filled. To make sure of filling Library Hall for Mme Nilsson, we invited *all our readers*, who at would seem have come from city and country to such extent that the hall overflowed, if all had gone. Many could not have been forced into the open air, as all the halls, churches and market-houses in the city would not hold the half of them. It has been plainly proved that it will not do to repeat the experiment of inviting *all* our readers to assemble for any purpose, in any one house at one time. The idea is too absurd to be entertained by our neighbor; the idea is too absurd to bear another trial.

The Case of Rev. John A. Gray.

Following is the official action of the Board of Trustees of Christ M. E. Church in the case of the Rev. J. A. Gray. The Committee appointed by the Board of Trustees to investigate the charges in circulation against the character of the Rev. John A. Gray, pastor of the charge, beg leave to report that, after patient and diligent enquiry from every source that they could command, and from witnesses they could suspect of knowing anything relative to the matter in hand, they have concluded their long and tedious labors by passing unanimously the following resolutions:

On motion of Mr. Y. Sellers, it was

Resolved, That it is the sense of this Committee that the rumors spread abr. Gray in reference to the Erie affair are proved, to be false in every particular, and that the same redound in any way upon the character of Rev. Gray.

Mr. Y. Sellers offered the following resolution:

That after a long and tedious examination in reference to the Fourth avenue affair, this Committee believe the story relative to Mr. Gray had its origin in the misapprehension and misconduct of others.

Dr. Coffey moved as a substitute for Mr. Sellers' resolution the following

Resolved, That the conduct of Mr. Gray in frequenting the room of Mr. — under the circumstances was imprudent and gave reason for the report, at the same time, we declare, after a long and careful examination of the numerous witnesses, we have failed to discover any evidence criminating him, or showing him guilty of immoral acts.

This substitute was unanimously adopted.

It is learned, that it was after that in the course of our examination we have failed to discover that any of the reports derogatory to Mr. Gray had their origin with, or were circulated by any member of Christ's Church. Unanimous.

All of which we beg leave to submit.

FRAS. SELLERS, Chairman.

We understand that after this action the Trustees adopted a resolution directing the Committee of Investigation to submit the evidence for their examination.

EDUCATIONAL CONVENTION.

Second Day.

The Convention met pursuant to adjournment at 9½ o'clock, A. M., in the Fourth United Presbyterian Church, Allegheny city. The first half hour was spent in devotional exercises, conducted by Rev. Mr. Caldwell of Washington county. The hour of ten o'clock having arrived, the devotional exercises were closed. The President, Dr. Alexander, upon motion of Monmouth, Illinois, took the chair, and called upon Dr. S. Easton of Braddock, to open the session with prayer. The minutes of the previous meeting were read by the Secretary, Rev. D. M. R. McClean of Canonsburg. On motion of Rev. J. R. Brittain the Convention proceeded to make out a roll of its members. Revs. Messrs. Brittain and Witherspoon were appointed that committee.

Rev. Mr. Pollock of Ohio, chairman of the committee to prepare business for the convention appeared and presented the following report:

It is conceded by all that our educational institutions are in a condition to succeed fully and efficiently accomplish their work. The cause of this state of affairs ought to be fairly and candidly considered, and being known should be as fairly and manfully met. That these institutions have no endowment adequate to do the work, is clear to all. It is found that even the most severe your committee does not regard as the cause of the comparative inefficiency of our institutions, but the less result of its cause; that is deeper than this. Nor do we regard the people of the church as responsible for this state of things. From the unspirit in their support of other operations of the church it is evident that if the importance and true relations of education to the Church were understood the work were fully known, they would furnish all the means required. We believe that the fault lies at the door of those whose duty it is to instruct the people. The people do not realize the importance of education in the work which the church has to do for Christ, and it seems to think that these institutions are ours and not our Masters and that it is only by His blessing that they can be successful.

To remedy this we conceive that the first thing needed is the outpouring of the Holy Spirit on both ministers and people; and this in answer to earnest prayer by which we consecrate ourselves anew to the service and efforts as the educational progress of the age demands. Our young men and young woman ought to feel that our institutions are equal to those of other denominations, that they can get as complete and thorough an education in these as in any other, and that most must be made to fill that in the present state of things the very existence of a future U. P. ministry depends. That our young men must be educated and well educated by our colleges or they will be educated by other institutions and lost to the church. The right to the highest educational advantages our land can furnish and they will seek it if they can not find it at advantageous within our own church, they will find them outside. Hence it is evident that to fail here it will ultimately fail in the whole work of the church. Hence it is legitimate and right to appeal to the people as those who truly love the church of their choice and seek its prosperity.

Love of truth is, with the true Christian, the most powerful principle that can be made to bear on them. Let our people feel that this interest is not only effecting the prosperity but the very existence of the U. P. Church. Such is the importance of the question that no man's individual interests, that no set of men's interests, are to be placed in a feather when placed in the balance against it.

Further, your Committee believe that all the institutions of the church should be, at least to some extent, under the control and management of the General Assembly. That the uniformity which is needful in the course of study and scholarship in the various which we expect the church to take in the matter of education require at least a partial control and management by that Assembly; therefore,

Resolved, 1. That we will give ourselves to more earnest prayer for the outpouring of God's spirit upon the entire church, and especially upon our educational institutions and colleges and upon all to whom their control and management are entrusted. That we recommend also to the next General Assembly to set apart a day for special prayer for this object.

2. That we urge those having to do with our seminaries and colleges to increase their efforts to complete the endowment of the same as soon as possible.

3. That if there are difficulties in the way of a successful endowment of any of our institutions, that this paper was hereby earnestly urged to meet these difficulties and kindly remove them.

4. That the General Assembly be earnestly recommended to appoint a University Board or Senate, which shall have the management of our educational interests, and which shall be to fix a course of study for all our institutions, to examine all candidates for degrees, confer degrees, etc.

5. That a Committee of Three be appointed, whose duty it shall be to lay this subject before the General Assembly.

Dr. R. A. Browne moved that the report be received. Carried. The report was then adopted *seriatim* and amended as presented above.

Rev. Dr. Wallace, of Monmouth, recommended that a committee be appointed to bring the whole matter before the public.

Rev. G. K. Ormond remarked that a little over six dollars per member in the United Presbyterian Church would endow all our colleges and seminaries. He believed that the people should be educated on this subject.

Rev. D. M. French offered some objections to endowments in general. He believed that benefited the church to be always getting for this purpose. If the support of these institutions were pressed on the people as a matter of duty, he believed more money could be raised yearly than by endowment.

Rev. Mr. Collins believed that the great error was that we attempted to do too much. Our colleges and seminaries, if all were to go along without a head. The ablest man in the Church it put in the collecting field could not raise the endowment. He had had experience in this present condition.

Rev. D. Collins remarked that Rev. Kennedy had said in his speech "the resolution had no teeth," but in his second had found it had dragon's teeth.

Rev. D. S. Kennedy said he had been misunderstood.

Rev. Wm. Findley, D.D., replied to the remarks of Rev. J. R. Brittain. He said a meeting of the Board had been held to consider a call made on them by certain parties. The names of seven members of the Board were appended to the call for a meeting, and these persons were almost the only members who were present. If there had been facts laid before that meeting, they would have been acted on. If reports now were in circulation injurious to the character of any party, such reports were not known to the speaker at that time. He did not believe them.

Rev. J. R. Brittain said that Dr. Findley had not correctly quoted his remarks. He had referred to no persons, and had designated no reports.

Rev. H. H. Hervey suggested some verbal amendments to the resolution.

Rev. J. W. Bain of New Castle, objected to a change.

The resolution was amended and adopted. The fourth resolution was then up.

President Wallace being requested, spoke on the university system of Europe, an example of one phase of which is found in the University of London. It has the corps of professors or class recitations. A Senate or Board of Examiners under an act of Parliament examine candidates and confer degrees. No degrees in Great Britain are more valuable, not even those of Oxford.

The Queen's University in Ireland, in like manner communicates no instruction. So with two other institutions in Ireland.

In these institutions no teacher is admitted to the position of examining his own students. Students thus graduated command high salaries as instructors.

The adoption of this plan for the state of Illinois has been discussed.

Would it suit church purposes? Could the United Presbyterian Church establish advantageously a Senate as a central Board of Control? The speaker suggested that such a Board could relieve Colleges and Semenaries and Presbyteries of the work of examining the purely literary qualifications of candidates for degrees and licensure, such a Board might be entrusted with the work of disbursing funds to aid colleges, and also a starving endowment of $50,000 might be entitled to a portion additional from the general endowment fund. Besides, all who, after a regular course (Junior and Senior) might be required as a qualification for admission to examination by the Senate. Such a plan was first prepared to say how such a plan would suit the Church, but it was worthy of thought.

The U. P. Church has now a large church compared with the Presbyterian, Methodist, Baptist and others. Was that a reason we should have a number of weak and starving institutions? Would we, if carrying on war, divide our army into corps of 20,000 and have them cut off in detail? Ought we to have